

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

A NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

THE "New Reform Movement" of the politicians languishes for want of support. Sir Joshua Walmsley aspires in vain to occupy a position like that held forty years ago by another more doughty champion of the people, who not only kept Westminster, but the whole kingdom, in an uproar, and went to the Tower an easy martyr for his opinions. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, of whom Sir Joshua would do well to disembarass himself at the earliest opportunity, considers Financial Reform a matter of so little consequence, that he would not say "Thank you" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he swept off ten millions of taxation at one magnificent swoop. Ten millions would not, he says, provide his "children" with a pot of beer per month; and all, in his polite phraseology, are "geese" who hold a contrary opinion. The very word "Reform" is out of fashion; and those who, in spite of the fashion, persist in calling and in thinking themselves Reformers, cannot find a question or a principle of agreement, but dispute amongst each other, with most unteachable pertinacity. Yet amid this disposition, or indisposition, of the public mind to Reform questions, a matter of real social reform has been unexpectedly mooted, which, instead of throwing disunion into the thick ranks of the democracy, has rallied around it people of all ranks, classes, and orders. The cry is, "Reform our hats. Take off our funnels; and in this age of 'progress' and of intellectual refinement, let our heads be surmounted with something more shapely than a chimney-pot. Let civilisation, which has improved our heads, improve our hats also, and let us walk abroad in a costume that is not utterly repugnant to all sense of beauty, and all feeling of comfort." This is the rallying cry. It has been responded to with enthusiasm. From the lord of one hundred thousand acres to the hard-worker for his daily bread—from the Duke to the dustman—from the ultra-Conservative to the ultra-destructive—from the High Churchman to the No-Churchman—from the Puseyite to the Presbyterian—from the gentleman down to the veriest "gent" that saunters in Regent-street, this new question of Reform has drawn unanimous adhesion. In fact, the attempted revolution in our head-gear, more fortunate than any of the Continental revolutions in 1848, promises to be successful.

The ladies are as unanimous as the gentlemen on the subject, and give the potent assistance of their voices to the movement, and wonder how it is that men, who have generally so keen a sense of the beautiful, should have been so long blinded to the ugliness imposed upon their lordly foreheads by the hat-makers. A few of the most conservative of these hat-makers are the only persons who venture a word in defence of the ancient barbarism which it is the object of the revolutionists to remove. Now then a hater of all novelties, whether of hats or of ideas, will venture to come to the aid of the hat-makers, and to ask if any one can suggest a better head "accoutrement" than the old familiar hat which it is attempted to scout out of society with such hasty ignominy. But, if hatters and the hat conservatives are closely pressed to tell us what recommendation the article has, they are obliged to give up the argument in despair—to entrench themselves in the old fortress of such reasoners, and to defend what is, merely because it is. They would stand on the old ways, were they knee-deep in slush; and they would wear the old hat, were it not only of the shape, but of the material and the colour of a chimney-pot.

Everybody who has worn a hat, has perceived it to be a nuisance, although he may never have said anything on the subject till the present cry was raised. As soon as a man gets out of the streets of the capital, or of his own accustomed provincial town, and sets foot in a railway carriage

or on board of a steamboat, his first care is to make himself comfortable by disembarassing his aching temples of his hat. The funnel is put away, and a cap, more ornamental and a thousand times more easy, is elevated to the place of honour, to the great

satisfaction of the wearer. Who ever wears a hat at the sea-side? One might as well go to bed in a hat, as wear one out of the purlicues of the town. At the sea-side, or in travelling, or sporting, or rambling over the hills, the ordinary hat is utterly out of the ques-



THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, FROM A DRAWING BY M. BAUGNIET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion. Not only is the hat unsightly, expensive, and incommensurable;—not only does it offend those "esthetic" notions which are so fashionable in our time, but it may safely be alleged that it is hostile to all mental effort. Did any man ever make an eloquent speech with a hat on? Could a painter paint a good picture, if he had a hat on his head whilst engaged at the easel? Could a mathematician solve a problem? could a musician compose a melody or arrange a harmony? could a poet write a song, or a novelist a novel, or a journalist a leading article, with a hat upon his temples? The thing is impossible. Would any man who respected himself, or the feelings of his family and friends, consent to have his portrait painted with the offensive article upon his cranium? It would be almost a proof of insanity, both in the sitter who should insist upon, and the artist who should lend himself to, the perpetration of such an atrocity. We have but to fancy one out of the thousand statues of bronze or marble which it is proposed to erect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel in our great towns and cities, surmounted with a hat of marble or of bronze, to see, at a glance, the absurdity of the thing, and the reasonableness of the demand for a change. There is a very good bust of Chaucer, with a cap on, and there is a still more excellent bust of Lorenzo de Medici, which has also a cap; but we put the question to the most Conservative of hatters, and to the greatest stickler for the *status quo* in head attire, whether he would tolerate the marble or bronze portraiture of either of those worthies with the modern hat upon its head? The idea is so preposterous, that, if fairly considered, it would make converts of the most obstinate sticklers for the hat of the nineteenth century.

Seriously speaking, the suggestion for the reform of this article of costume is entitled to the utmost respect. Already Englishmen, when they throw off the trammels of ceremony, and wish to be at their ease, substitute for the stiff, uncomfortable, and inelegant hat, such other articles as the taste and enterprise of the hat and cap manufacturers have provided; and in France and Germany the hat has, for the last six or seven years, been gradually altering its form and substance until it bids fair to be restored, at no distant day, to the more sensible and picturesque shape which it had a couple of centuries ago. So much unanimity has been expressed on the desirability of a change, so much sober truth has been uttered under the thin veil of jest on this matter, and so keenly felt are the inconveniences—to say nothing of the inelegance—of the tube which has usurped and maintained a place upon our heads for so long a period, that there can be no doubt the time is ripe for the introduction of an article of male head-dress more worthy of an educated, civilized, and sensible people. The Turks, under the influence of that great reformer, Sultan Mahmoud, and his worthy successor, Abdul Medjid, have been for some time assimilating themselves in dress to the other inhabitants of Europe. They have adopted our coats, our trousers, our vests, our boots. They have got steam-boats and newspapers—but Sultan Mahmoud stopped short at the hat. With all his *penchant* for imitating the "Gaiours," he could not bring himself to recommend the hat to a people whom he was desirous to civilize. Any man of taste and enterprise, who would take advantage of the present feeling on the subject to manufacture a hat or cap of a more picturesque form, would confer a public benefit, and would not lack encouragement for his wares. An article which would protect the face from the sun, which the present "funnel" does not—which should be light, which the hat is not—which should be elegant, and no offence to the eye of taste if painted in a portrait or sculptured in a statue, which the hat is not—and which should meet the requirements of health, as well as those of comfort and appearance, which the hat is very far from doing—would, all jest and *persiflage* apart, be a boon to the people of this generation. It needs but example to effect the change, for the feeling is so strong and universal that a good substitute would meet with certain popularity. We have no doubt that, sooner or later, this reform will be made; and that the historian, writing fifty years hence, will note it in his book as a remarkable circumstance, and a proof of the pertinacity with which men cling to all which habit and custom have rendered familiar—that for three-quarters of a century, if not longer, a piece of attire so repugnant to the eye of taste, and so deficient in any quality which should recommend it to sensible people, should have been not only tolerated, but admired. In all seriousness, we hope that the days of the tubular hat are numbered, and that in this instance philosophy in sport will become reformation in earnest.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Among the many misfortunes which have fallen upon the Princes of the blood Royal of France, the frequent visitation of death amongst them is particularly



remarkable; coming, as it has often done, in shapes the most terrible, or at periods the most premature. From the time when Louis XIV., in the midst of his power, had to mournfully acknowledge the mortality of his greatness in the almost daily demise of some of his numerous children and descendants, from that time till the present, when a posthumous Prince alone survives to represent the line, the elder branch of the house of Bourbon has scarcely ever been long out of mourning. In later years, indeed, the Bourbons of France owe their all but utter extermination to the axe of the revolution and the dagger of the assassin. The junior branch of this unfortunate race has been scarcely less severely tried by fate. Since the same revolutionary axe struck down the fifth Duke of Orleans, death after death has suddenly and often prematurely happened amongst his progeny. A superb tomb stands in Westminster Abbey, to tell of the early demise, in exile, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother of the late Louis Philippe, whose own remains might have been not improperly laid by the side of his princely relative, in that beautiful sepulchre.

The world had scarcely begun to admire that exquisite creation in marble of Joan la Pucelle d'Orleans, when its author, a Princess of Orleans, passed away from a youthful and gifted existence, full of happiness and virtue. This Princess, the Duchess Mary of Wirtemberg, died in 1839. In 1842, her brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, the hope of the French nation, perished by a violent death in his thirty-third year. Their aunt, the Princess Adelaide, succeeded them in death in 1847; and though she departed in the fullness of years, her demise happened most inopportunistically, and seemed to be a prelude to the much misery which was about to fall upon her family and her country. Then came the sad Revolution of 1848, when, as it is every day more clearly brought to light, the King and the people mistook each other. Nearly within two more years, Louis Philippe himself—that child of so many varied fortunes—died just as the darkest clouds had lowered on his house. Singularly enough, he expired in a residence which had been lent him by the husband of that daughter who was so soon to follow him to the world of shadows. Thus, through a long funeral catalogue, do we arrive at the subject of this memoir.

LOUISE MARIE THERESA CHARLOTTE ISABELLA, the eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, by his consort Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies, was born at Palermo, the 3rd April, 1812. Her sister, the Princess Mary, the accomplished sculptor, was her junior by just one year. They grew up together in the closest affection, which was only severed by death. The care of their education was entrusted to Madame de Malet, who, under the superintendence of their admirable mother, provided, for the different branches of their instruction, the most distinguished professors of the time. They both derived the utmost profit from these advantages. The talent of the Princess is stamped with lasting fame. The worth of the Princess Louise, though not so dazzling, was no less solid. In her the worldly wisdom of her father and the Christian perfections of her mother appeared to combine. She was the favourite child of Louis Philippe, and he often listened to, and acknowledged the benefit of, her counsels. In 1832 the Princess Louise became, at the Château of Compeigne, on the 9th of August, the bride of Leopold, King of the Belgians, the sovereign of the people's choice, and of their never-varying approval. The continued and sterling popularity of this Monarch is, no doubt, owing, not only to his own upright public conduct, but also to those private virtues in the practice of which his consort and he passed so many happy years. The recent disturbances in Europe afforded obvious proof of this; for, amid the shock of insurrections and revolutions, there were two regal seats against which treason dared not breathe. The thrones of the Queen of England and the Queen of Belgium were based upon that popular affection which results invariably from the contemplation of domestic virtue, and which is the most powerful of all protection. Queen Victoria and Queen

Louisa were dear and intimate friends; they were frequently together, and, when absent from each other, corresponded. It is said that Queen Victoria wrote in French, that she might have the opportunity of addressing her friend with the "tu" and "toi," and other graceful familiarities of that language. They were both in some measure sharers in the inheritance of the Princess Charlotte, and both have done much to lighten the deep grief and regrets occasioned by that Princess' untimely death. After a union of eighteen years, so beneficial to her Consort and his people, the Queen of the Belgians, still young, and the deoting mother of a youthful family, has with calm fortitude and resignation received the awful summons to lay down her earthly crown; and has departed amid many princely tears, and the no less heartfelt sorrow of a people by whom she was loved so well. Queen Louise leaves three surviving children, LEOPOLD LOUIS PHILIPPE, Prince Royal, Duke of Brabant and heir apparent of the Belgian throne, born the 9th April, 1835; PHILIPPE EUGENE GEORGE, Count of Flanders, born the 24th March, 1837; and a Princess, CHARLOTTE, born the 7th June, 1840.

The Queen of the Belgians died of phtisis, at Ostend, on the 11th inst. On the night of the 9th her Majesty had a few hours of rest; but at six o'clock next morning a crisis ensued, in consequence of which her Majesty fell into a state of general and fatal prostration. After a short time, however, she rallied, and regained sufficient strength to converse with her Confessor. Although exhausted to the last degree, she retained possession of all her mental faculties, and at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th she received the Communion and the Extreme Unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation; and, though a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind prevailed so far that she could console her deeply-afflicted husband. She had previously taken farewell of all the members of her family, and, just before expiring, she affectionately kissed the hand of her Royal Consort which grasped her own until life was no more.

The body of the deceased Queen was embalmed on Sunday, and at seven o'clock the same evening was enclosed in the coffin. During the day masses were performed at Ostend for the repose of the soul of the deceased Queen, at which the ex-Queen of the French and the Princes and the Princesses of the House of Orleans were present. At the early mass (nine o'clock in the morning), her late Majesty's children, the Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, accompanied by the Countess of Merode, were also present. The church was almost covered with black. The King and the Duchess of Orleans attended divine service in the English Protestant Chapel, at Ostend, and shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the latter lady left Belgium for London.

On Monday, at twelve o'clock, his Majesty King Leopold, the ex-Queen of the French, and the whole of the members of the two Royal families, arrived at Brussels by special train from Ostend, having left that place shortly after nine o'clock, and immediately proceeded in close carriages to the Palace at Lacken, the people en route receiving them with every mark of respect in solemn silence. The troops of the line and the civic and municipal guards and authorities, wearing black crapes on their left arms, their standards, hilts of their swords, and musical instruments being enveloped in black, received the body at the railway station in Brussels at four o'clock, on the arrival from Ostend of the melancholy cortege, which consisted of four carriages and the funeral car. The whole of the train, including the engine, was covered entirely with black cloth, ornamented with mortuary devices. The car was covered with a black velvet pall, at the head were two silver lions, and at the foot two angels in a supplicating posture. The procession to the chapel of the Palace at Lacken was immediately formed in the following order:—

A detachment of Gendarmes.
The Commandant and Etat Major of the troops in Brussels.
A Squadron of Cavalry.
The Officers of the Royal Ordnance.
The Clergy.

The Funeral Car, attended by the March of the Court, the Adjutant-General and Aides-de-Camp of the King, and the Aides-de-Camp of his Royal Highness the Duc de Brabant; the cords of the pall covering being carried by the President of the Senate during the last session, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of War, and the Inspector-General of the Civic Guards. The Ministers of the Government and the members of the Legislative Chambers at present in Brussels.

The Magistrates and civic authorities of Brussels and other towns in Belgium, with the Etat Majors of the Civic Guards and troops of the line.
A battalion of the Infantry of the line.
A Squadron of Cavalry.

The procession was closed with eight mourning coaches and an immense concourse of private carriages.

On either side of the funeral car were twelve officers of the civic guard and troops of the line. Throughout the whole distance from Ostend to Lacken the roads were lined by spectators, who received the procession with silent respect, almost every head being uncovered as it passed. Upon the arrival of the procession at Lacken, at five o'clock, it was received with military honours by the various detachments of municipal guards and troops of the line, which occupied the approaches to the Church, where also the body of the deceased Queen was met by the members of the Belgian and Orleans Royal Families. The grand nave of the Church was exclusively reserved for the persons composing the cortege, the civic guard and troops of the line forming themselves in column in the aisles. The coffin was canopied by a black velvet pall, surmounted by an imperial crown, and having at the head, on the sides, and at the foot, escutcheons and chaplets of flowers.

Having been placed in the nave, in front of the altar, a solemn service was performed by the Cardinal-Archbishop, assisted by the Canons of Malines and the Curé of Lacken, at the close of which the King and Princes returned to the Palace. All the diplomatic representatives of the various countries resident at Brussels attended the funeral, with the exception of Lord Howard de Walden, the representative of Great Britain, who expressed to the Ministers his deep regret that severe indisposition, confining him to his room, prevented his attending. The vault which is to receive the remains of the Queen and her infant son (whose body is to be removed from the church of St. Gudule, in Brussels, where it was interred in 1842) is to the left of the altar. The following is the inscription upon her Majesty's coffin:—

SA MAJESTÉ
LOUISE MARIE THERESA CAROLINE D'ORLEANS,
Reine des Belges,
Née à Palermo le 3 Avril, 1812,
Décédée à Ostende
Le 11 Octobre, 1856.

In our last week's Obituary, we stated erroneously that Sir Henry Thomas Oakes was succeeded by his son. Such is not the case. The inheritor of the Baronetcy is Sir Henry's grandson, now Sir Reginald Louis Oakes, whose father, Henry Frederick Oakes, Esq., died 30th March, 1849. The present Sir Reginald is the youngest existing Baronet, being only three years old: the oldest living baronet, Sir Charles V. Hudson, is 95; a difference of 92 being between them.

ERRATUM.—At page 283, col. 2, for the Hon. and Rev. read the Rev. W. A. Bouverie.

WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

WILL OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES EWAN LAW, D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., RECORDER FOR LONDON.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles Ewan Law was proved at London, on Monday, the 14th October, by three of the executors, Mr. Commissioner Law, his cousin; Edward Law, Esq., his son-in-law; and Sir Robert C. Dallas, Bart., his brother-in-law—power reserved to the other executors, Baron Colchester, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, and the Hon. Mrs. Law, the relict. The effects were valued for probate duty at £25,000; stamp, £350.

Amongst other specific bequests and family relics, he leaves to his eldest son the copy of Romney's picture of his grandfather, the Bishop of Carlisle; the large oil painting, by Drummond, of his father, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough; busts of his family, a moiety of the plate, his gold chased knee and shoe buckles; a box, with gold key, the lid having his crest and cypher; the silver medal, with his name engraved thereon, struck in commemoration of the Queen's Visit to the City of London. A like medal, in bronze, to his younger son; to whom he leaves the gold watch and chain he usually wore, the cup called "the gold milkmaid and pail," and other plate and jewellery, and a room of prints and drawings. To his daughter Elizabeth, a collection of gold and silver coins, in morocco case; a copy of the Cambridge edition of the Bible, in blue Turkey leather, 2 vols.; Scott's "Border Antiquities," "The Stafford Gallery," and other mementoes. To his daughter the Baroness of Kilmaine, the ring of diamonds and emeralds bequeathed to him by his late mother the Baroness Ellenborough; and leaves her Ladyship all the original drawings and prints, "Original Etchings," in 1 vol.; and a life interest in £3500, the principal to her children; and similar pecuniary bequests to the rest of his family. His law-books he leaves to his son-in-law, Edmund Law, Esq.; but the statutes at large (in 4to), "State Trials," Stephen's "Commentaries on the Laws of England," and the library, are to be divided between his two sons and his daughter Elizabeth, the residuary legatees. He bequeaths to his widow, the Hon. Mrs. Law, all furniture, books, plate, and jewellery (not specifically disposed of), and an annuity of £500: she also takes a life interest in the estate at Berkshire, devised to his eldest son. The will was dated 13th January, 1849, and a codicil 11th August, 1850, being two days before Mr. Law's death, which occurred on the 13th, in his fifty-eighth year.

WILL OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. CHARLES WATKYN WILLIAMS WYNN, D.C.L., F.S.A., M.P.

Probate of the will of the late Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Williams Wynn has passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The acting executors are Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., and C. W. Wynn, Esq., the son; J. M. Gaskell, Esq., the son-in-law, also an executor, having a power reserved to him.

The will was made in 1838, and witnessed by R. Vaughan Richards. The testator also made a codicil in 1845. Both documents are in his own handwriting. His mansion of Penrhyno, and lands in Myford, and all real estate, and his town residence, Grafton-street, and the furniture there and at Llangedwyn, and all personal estate, he leaves to trustees, with directions to pay his daughter, who was living with him £700 a year, with residence, and a like portion on her marriage as his other daughters. From the large property derived under the will of his mother (sister of the Marquis of Buckingham), and which devolves to his estate on the demise of his sisters, he leaves to each of his four daughters an annuity for their respective lives, and a power to each one of them to dispose by will of £1000 each therefrom. The residue of this last-mentioned property, and all other his estate real and personal, he leaves to his only surviving son, Charles Watkyn Williams Wynn. The deceased was in his seventy-fifth year, and died on the 2nd ultimo. He had given directions in his will to be buried in the vault in St. George's Chapel, Baywater, next to his wife and son

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Permanent Committee of 25, to whose tender mercies the Legislative Assembly entrusted the Constitution during the recess; this Permanent Committee, after growing and snapping at the President for many weeks past, have, at last, begun to bark and bite also. Perhaps, as Dandie Dimmont said of Ban and Buscar, "their bark may be waur than their bite," but they have at last begun to show their teeth in right earnest. After the review, which took place in the plain of Sartory, last week, the President again endeavoured to get at the hearts of the soldiers through their stomachs, and champagne, cold fowls, and cigars were again distributed in bounteous profusion. The result was, however, scarcely worthy of the inspiration, nor worth the outlay. As the troops filed off after the review, some isolated cries of "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" were heard, but they were few and far between. Thus the President has obtained but little additional popularity, and has a heavy bill to pay. In this respect there appears, however, to be some misunderstanding, for it has been discovered, that, by some odd arrangement, such as all red-tapists are familiar with, a great portion of this huge refreshment bill is put down to the charge of the State, and Louis Napoleon becomes an Amphitryon upon easy terms, reminding us of the Irish magistrate immortalised by Swift—

So great was his bounty,
He erected a bridge, at the cost of the county.

This open rupture between the President and the Permanent Committee is a most serious affair. The committee convoked an extraordinary meeting to consult upon the unconstitutional cries uttered during the review, and have drawn up a report condemnatory of the conduct of the officers who were in command on that occasion. They contented themselves with this severe rebuke, but there was a hot contest as to the propriety of convoking the Legislative Assembly. As it is, the committee have passed a vote of censure upon General Changarnier; but the General is so notoriously disgusted, both with the review and refreshments, and took so little pains to conceal his disgust, that he mounted his horse, *coram populo*, as the first corkscrew showed its forked point, and immediately galloped away.

The new pavement on the Boulevards has been tried, and, unlike the majority of new inventions, it has not been found wanting. This pavement has been found to be free from mud in rainy weather, and dust in dry weather, immunities which are highly prized in Paris. It consists of a mass of small stones, which are besmeared with cold bitumen and oil. The crust-stand seems to have been much in requisition with road-makers since the days of Hannibal: he made his way over the Alps by pouring vinegar on the rocks; but modern science, by adopting oil in lieu of vinegar, takes a less acid and more oleaginous method of smoothing our highways and improving upon the invention of that Colossus of roads, Mr. Macadam. The pastry-cooks of Paris have a particular cake called *paré rafraichissant*. The Parisians are fond of making barricades of their pavement, but it is to be hoped that they will not convert it into a means of sustenance, like the *paré* in the shop windows.

FRANCE.

The prosperous state of the public revenue forms the chief, as well as the very satisfactory, feature of this week's intelligence from Paris. From the official returns published in the *Moniteur*, it appears that the Revenue for the last nine months has increased upwards of 28,000,000f. over the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding the loss of 6,000,000f. by the removal of the salt duties; or else the increase would have reached 34,000,000f. The *Constitutionnel*, in offering some remarks upon this subject, congratulates the country upon the important fact announced, and attributes it to good management and sound policy.

The approaching resumption of its parliamentary duties by the Legislative Assembly, brings with it all the usual signs of such an event. A great number of representatives have returned to Paris within the last few days, and meetings have been held of the several political parties to which they are attached, for the purpose of defining the particular course of policy they shall pursue. A stormy session is anticipated, and the *National* predicts a change of Ministry. The Parliamentary Commission of Permanence have again thought fit to notice the cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive l'Empereur!" uttered by the troops at the review on the plains of Sartory, near Versailles, on Thursday week, and have thought it worth while to pass a resolution expressing disapproval of those transient manifestations at Sartory, of the provocations (double rations given to the troops) which led to them, and of the non-suppression which followed them.

A court-martial was held in Paris on Tuesday, upon a private of the 56th Regiment, for inflicting a blow upon his corporal. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

M. Trel, who had the entire management of Louis Philippe's carriage department, has published a pamphlet containing some curious exposures, affecting many of the principal persons who held office in the Provisional Government. M. Goudchaux, in a letter to the *Débats*, denies the truth of the imputation cast upon himself personally by M. Trel.

The building known as the Hôtel de Nantes, and which so long disfigured the Place de Carrousel, has been completely removed; not a vestige of it now remains.

Considerable injury has been done at Foix, in the Arrege, by the overflowing of the river, which, among other damage, has destroyed two bridges.

GERMAN STATES.

HESSE-CASSEL.—Our latest accounts show that matters had begun to assume a less unfavourable aspect. M. Hassenpflug had been removed from the Finance Department, and a new Ministry was in course of formation under the Presidency of M. Elvers. It was thought probable that the exchange of M. Hassenpflug and his colleagues for another Cabinet might effect a reconciliation between the people and the Elector—the only hope that presented itself of restoring contentment to the Electorate. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, in an extraordinary edition, announced the abdication of the Elector on the 13th inst., but little credit was given to the statement; and later accounts from Cassel do not confirm the report of the Elector's abdication; it was rumoured, however, as very likely to take place.

HANOVER.—A change of Ministry is daily expected in Hanover, under the direction of M. Detmold and M. Lindemann. Some difference of opinion upon the Hessian question between the King and M. Struve is said to be the cause of the latter's retirement with that of his colleagues.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

From the seat of war there is no intelligence of any interest—each of the belligerent parties resting upon their arms within their own lines until a more favourable opportunity for action presents itself. The Duchies are meanwhile straining every nerve to keep up the supply of the "sinews of war." A congress of deputies from all the different committees of Germany established to raise funds in support of the war in Schleswig-Holstein has been held in Hanover: the object is to give these scattered bodies a common action, and to rouse the German people to give the cause more effectual assistance; but beyond the usual expedients of an address to the nation and some strong resolutions the meeting produced nothing; the deputies did not, on the spot, begin a subscription themselves; they determined to exhort others to do so. The appeal of the *Staatthalter* and that of the congress will, therefore, be issued to Germany nearly together, and the result of both has yet to be waited.

UNITED STATES.

Advices to the 3rd inst. have been received from New York. Congress adjourned on the 30th of September, after one of the longest sessions on record. As is usual in all protracted sessions, very much important business was left to the last moment. Amongst the last acts of the Congress were the sending of a special messenger to Nicaragua, to report on the Mosquito question, and the withdrawal of the American Minister from the Court of Nicaragua. A special agent was also appointed to open diplomatic relations with the Dominicans of Hayti, from which important results were expected. Bills for the establishment of collective districts in California, and to make temporary provision for working the mines and preserving order in the mining districts, passed the Senate. A bill abolishing corporal punishment in the navy of the United States has also become law. A bill for appropriating twenty millions of acres of the public lands for military services, passed both Houses, and will receive, it is expected, the sanction of the President.

The session did not terminate without another of those "exciting scenes" which, unfortunately, appear to be becoming more frequent in Congress. Some remarks were made in the Senate by Mr. Foote, in the absence of Colonel Fremont, on one of that gentleman's bills, which were deemed so personally offensive as to require an explanation. The explanation offered was not considered satisfactory. High words ensued, and were followed by a personal bloodshed; it was only by the interference of the bystanders that violence, perhaps bloodshed, was prevented. A duel was expected; but ultimately Mr. Foote addressed a note to Colonel Fremont, which Colonel Benton and other friends considered satisfactory.

The Fugitive Slave Bill is in full force in the United States. We learn from Harrisburg, Pa., and also from New York, that several fugitive slaves had been delivered up to their owners. Frederick Douglass and several other fugitives who had rendered themselves obnoxious on the slave question have departed from the States for Canada; although it is important to remember that the south-talked of bill was almost purely declaratory, and given as a *placebill* to this much, merely confirming the law as before existing and acted upon.

In Nicaragua a good deal of excitement prevailed, in consequence of the impression that the United States have recognised, by the recent treaty, the British Protectorate over Mosquito, and that the British organ, or rather that of Mr. Chatfield, supports the idea that such is the case.

The city of Carbondale, Pa., has been visited by a conflagration, which caused destruction of property to the amount of 100,000 dollars.

Middle Lind's doings occupy a very limited space in our files by this steamer. She was enjoying a triumph at Boston, however; had visited the Cambridge observatory (where an effort was made to discover a planet specially in honour of her call), and subsequently received a visit from the Governor of the State and Executive Council, her reception of whom was courteous, whilst her conduct was philosophical as regards her gifts, and charitable as regards her poorer fellow-creatures. Her concert continues to be crowded, and the enthusiasm was "tremendous." She had engaged with Barnum to visit London, at the "world's fair," in June next, and the remainder of her eighty nights of song in the United States would be devoted to New York, New Orleans, and, it is added, Havannah.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LIVERPOOL PLATE ROBBERIES.

On Tuesday the parties charged with the plate robberies, which we noticed last week, viz. William M'Aulay, a watchmaker, of Liverpool; Martin Maguire, a publican, of the same town; and Thomas Charles Sirrell, an extensive gold and silver refiner, of Barbican, London, were brought up on remand at the Central Police Station, Liverpool, before a full bench of county and borough magistrates. Two charges had been previously gone into; the first affecting all the prisoners, viz. the two former with a robbery of plate from a Roman Catholic Chapel at Little Crosby, a few miles from Liverpool, and the latter with receiving the same. The second charge affected only Maguire and Sirrell, and related to a quantity of plate which had been stolen from the house of Mr. Tinley, Peel-street, in the borough of Liverpool.

Mr. Dowling, head constable of the borough, appeared to conduct the prosecution on the part of the Crown. Mr. Simon, barrister, of Liverpool, watched the case for M'Aulay; and Mr. Lewis, solicitor, of London, attended on behalf of Sirrell.

M'Aulay and Sirrell were first ordered to stand up, when the clerk to the magistrates read over the depositions previously taken in connexion with the Crosby robbery, after which Mr. Dowling called some witnesses, who deposed to further details relating to the same robbery, but they contained nothing new.

A new case against Sirrell only, viz. one of receiving, was also opened, as follows:—William Carr said he was servant to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, of West Derby, near Liverpool. On the 17th of July last, at a quarter past one in the day, he placed some silver spoons and other plate on the dinner-table in the dining-room. The bottom part of one of the windows was partially open. He left the room for a few minutes, and when he returned he missed two table-spoons and one gravy-spoon. The window was open much wider when he returned into the room.—The Rev. T. Gardner, incumbent of Stanley, in the parish of West Derby, stated, that he was informed by his servant of the robbery. He had since seen one of the spoons in the hands of Kehoe, the detective officer. The spoons were marked with S. H. and a cipher. The one produced was one of the stolen spoons.—Kehoe, the detective, said, that he found the spoon in question, on the 2nd instant, amongst the stock in Sirrell's shop. The crest upon this spoon was perfect. The spoon was broken in two. He also saw a great many other broken spoons with and without crests amongst the stock. Some of the crests were defaced, and others partially filed off. This spoon was the only part of the seized plate as yet found to belong to parties residing in this neighbourhood. The plate only arrived from London on the previous day.—This was the whole of the case, and the magistrates decided on committing Sirrell and M'Aulay for trial, refusing bail. The charge against Maguire was not then proceeded with, the robbery in which he is supposed to have been concerned having taken place in the borough, and consequently coming only under the cognizance of the borough magistrates. Maguire was accordingly remanded, to be brought up before Mr. Rushon, the stipendiary magistrate. Sirrell will, also, be again brought up. M'Aulay was the only one finally committed on Tuesday.

THE STOLEN PLATE.—On Monday, the plate which had been brought to Liverpool by the London officers, being supposed to be the fruit of many robberies in that town and neighbourhood of late, was exhibited at the Central Police-office there, for examination and identification. It covered the whole of a large table and the magistrates' desk, and included every variety of pattern, some of the articles being evidently of foreign manufacture. The room was crowded at intervals from ten o'clock in the morning up to five in the afternoon. All Liverpool seemed to have been robbed, and there were few who had not lost a spoon. One old gentleman who had been deprived many years ago of his silver snuff-box presented himself, and would fain have identified one in the hands of the officers, but, on opening it, it was found to contain a mixture somewhat more pungent than the would-be claimant was in the habit of taking. The majority of the visitors had lost watches; and as there were a great variety of these in gold and silver cases, it was found necessary to make a list, with their names and numbers, in order to facilitate identification. There were upwards of 200 sets of works alone. The collection of plate included spoons, forks, tankards, fish-knives, ladles, tea-pots, cream-jugs, salt-cellars, pepper-casters, snuff-boxes, and other articles too numerous for enumeration. Amongst other things were the following, which may probably be recognised:—A silver tankard, splendidly embossed. A shield on each side of the vessel has been engraved, but an attempt has been made to obliterate the names. As far as it can be made out, the inscription reads thus: "W. G., Liverpool, to G. Darrill, 1847. A small token of respect for faithful and honourable services."—A silver half-pint cup, barrel shape, engraved "Sidney Knott, the gift of Captain Amos."—A child's silver mug, with an inscription on the bottom, "Ann Witherston M'Diarmid, born 1st July, 1847. This ring was presented by her godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Porogden, on the day of her christening, the 25th October, 1847."—A silver tea-caddy, with a crest (a stag's head), and the initials "A.R."—An Odd Fellows Medal of silver, engraved "No. 4 Lodge of Odd Fellows, commenced March 6th, 1811;" and on the other side is a Prince of Wales' plume: "Francis Fellows, P.G., September 25, 1847." There are also several other ornaments belonging to the Order of Odd Fellows. The tankards and spoons include almost every combination of initials, and the crests are numerous. However, a great deal of the silver is old, and such as might have been disposed of on that account by the rightful owners. There are comparatively few articles of modern pattern. As yet, nothing has been identified in Liverpool. The articles spoken to in London, and which indicate Sirrell to have acted with a guilty knowledge, are—a fish-slice, identified by the proprietor of Dolly's chop-house. The slice is a very weighty one, and has the name of "Dolly" engraved across the handle. A spoon stolen from the Rainbow Tavern, with "Rainbow Tavern, Fleet-street," engraved along the handle. A spoon stolen from Mr. Meisten, 30, Argyle-place, Regent-street, bearing the initials "T. M. M.;" and a spoon from the London Coffee-house, Fleet-street, with the name of the house conspicuously engraved.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening week, the cart which conveys the mail *en route* from Wolverhampton to Birmingham was robbed of one of the mail bags. The bags had been safely delivered to the driver of the cart; but on the arrival of the cart at Birmingham, on taking the bags belonging to Wolverhampton and the intermediate towns into the office, the person in charge found that the one he had received at Bilston was missing. It was at once apparent that the missing bag had been cut away from another bag to which it had been strapped. The police were immediately informed of the robbery, but nothing has since been heard of the bag, or the person who stole it, although a reward is offered. The loss is made a very serious one, by the circumstance that something like £3000 in bills, &c., belonging to Jones and Co., and Foster and Baldwin, bankers, of Bilston, formed a portion of the contents of the bag. The losses of other parties make the amount somewhere about £5000. Mr. Page, landlord of the Grand Turk, Birmingham, is the contractor for the conveyance of the mail. Notices of the numbers of the notes stolen had been transmitted to every quarter where they are likely to be presented for payment, but no one had offered any one of them.

BURGLARY AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT PELENHALL RECTORY, BEDFORDSHIRE.—On Monday, information was received by electric telegraph at the chief police station, Great Scotland-yard, that at a late hour on Sunday night, or at an early hour on Monday morning, the rectory at Pelenhall, Bedfordshire, the residence of the Rev. William Madges, had been broken into, and property valued at upwards of £200 stolen therefrom. On Tuesday further information was received, together with a list of the property stolen, which consisted of a pair of very tall silver candlesticks, a silver teapot, with a crest on one side; a silver cream-jug, marked with the initial "M.;" a silver cake dish, marked "W. R. M.;" a quantity of silver spoons, of all sizes, marked "W. R. M.;" and "W. M.;" also eight silver dessert knives and forks, some plated decanter stands, a missionary box full of money, and two bottles of wine, with which the thieves regaled themselves.

THE NEW COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.—This very extensive and beautifully designed edifice, which has been in the course of erection since the spring of 1849, is so nearly completed as to leave no doubt that in a few days it will be fit for the reception of inmates. The grand inauguration will, however, it is understood, be delayed till the ensuing spring, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who laid the foundation-stone in May, 1849, is expected to officiate. The site of the structure is on an elevated and salubrious spot, to the eastward of Highgate, and, being surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, presents a most beautifully picturesque appearance. It is in the Italian style of architecture, with stone quoins and dressings, from a design by S. Dankes, Esq., and from its vast extent—being in length 1881 feet 8 inches, and depth 670 feet 6 inches (33 feet longer and 260 feet deeper than the building for the Exposition of 1851, in Hyde Park); the whole with the grounds occupying 118 acres, surrounded by a substantial wall—it has the semblance of a new town; this effect being heightened by the numerous campanile towers with which it is adorned. Nearly 1400 men have been constantly engaged on the building, and it is rendered perfectly fire-proof. The total number of rooms, including the chapel, infirmaries, and other offices, are no less than 597. The corridors and other portions are paved with Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava; the centre colonnade with the same material, ornamented like mosaic pavement; and in some places, to relieve the monotony usually produced by the ordinary brown asphalt, a pure white kind has been introduced. The roofing of the terraces and flats is also covered with the metallic lava, which is perfectly impervious to moisture. For the supply of water an Artesian well has been sunk to the depth of 350 feet, and arrangements are making for manufacturing gas on the premises for the supply of the building and the neighbouring railway. The builder is Mr. Myers, who is at this time erecting similar asylums at Lincoln and at Brentwood, in Essex. Among the principal apartments may be mentioned an elegant board-room, thirty feet by twenty, which, like the Hotel de Ville in Paris, the palaces of the Queen of Spain, Versailles, &c., has the walls covered with modern Venetian stucco, manufactured by Orsi and Armani, coloured and most beautifully polished, to represent Carrara marble borders, enclosing Sienna panels and the vert-de-mer antique, the whole presenting a chaste and elegant appearance. The largest room, 112 feet long and 58 feet 6 inches in width, is fitted with an orchestra, and is to be appropriated for balls, concerts, and other amusements for the unfortunate inmates, and will bear the name of the entertainment-room. B. Rotch, Esq., chairman of the committee, and several county magistrates have paid frequent visits to the works, and expressed unqualified approval of the mode in which they have been conducted.

A HAPPY BOROUGH.—At Sunderland, Mr. Matthews, the revising barrister, found neither objections nor claims made by either of the political parties.

SUSSEX AND SURREY POLICE.—THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

At the Quarter Sessions for the eastern division of Sussex, held at the County Hall, Lewes, on Monday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester in the chair; Earl Waldegrave, Sir H. Shiffner, Bart., &c., being present; the report of the chief constable (Captain Mackay), in which the following statement appeared, was taken into consideration, with a view to increase the local police force:—

During the past year several burglaries have been committed in this county; and, although most of the offenders were ultimately apprehended by the police, convicted, and transported, yet, owing to the wide districts assigned to each constable, they were unable to carry on their depredations for a long period with success. Some of the burglaries took place in the neighbourhood of Hailsham, which has been the scene of another outrage at the house of a clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Vidal's, Arlington), who was treated with violence, and considerable property carried off; and though in this case the same tragic result did not take place as in Surrey, had the offenders been resisted, there is reason to apprehend that murder might have ensued. There is an inspector stationed at Hailsham, and the nearest constables to him are stationed at Heathfield, Uckfield, Ringmer, Westham, Eastbourne, and Alfriston, distant 7, 11, 10, 6, and 8 miles respectively.

Memorials from eight boards of guardians—two-thirds of the whole—were presented against any increase. Several of these were agreed to, however, some time back.

Colonel Elwood moved that ten additional constables be employed. Their chief officer's returns showed that since 1845 felonies had nearly doubled in East Sussex. In his own immediate neighbourhood two burglars had been rescued from the police under circumstances of great violence. If ten men were not sufficient, they might take further steps, but he would move that that number be added at once to the force.

The noble chairman concurred in Colonel Rowan's opinion, that a rural police was rather to prevent crime by detecting offenders than to prevent it by their actual presence in every village. The latter course, indeed, the expense rendered impracticable.

Earl Waldegrave said, the additional men would only involve a county rate of 4d. in the pound. He quite felt that no person who lived at a distance from a village could be secure at the present moment.

The motion was carried unanimously.

At the General Quarter Sessions for the county of Surrey, held on Tuesday at Kingston, the want of a proper protection for life and property in some portions of the county formed likewise the subject of consideration by a very full bench of magistrates, amongst whom were Mr. E. Penrhyn (as chairman), Lord Lovaine, Lord Vaux; Mr. Alcock, M.P.; Mr. Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. Freshfield, the High Sheriff, &c. Mr. Austin moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon a plan for the adoption of a rural police force in that portion of the county of Surrey which lies beyond the radius of the metropolitan police, in order that there might be some better protection for life and property in those districts than it was perfectly evident from recent occurrences they were at present in possession of. (Hear, hear.) It would be difficult to describe the state of fear and alarm that prevailed in the county in consequence of the dreadful event that had recently taken place at Frimley, and he believed that every one would agree with him that it was absolutely necessary for some steps to be taken to remedy the existing evils. After some discussion, the committee, consisting of the Lord-Lieutenant, the members of the county, the chairmen of the different quarter sessions, and other magistrates, was at once appointed, with instructions to make their report at the next Epiphany session.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.—An attempt was made on Sunday night by a man who had secreted himself under a bed, in Shaw's Temperance Hotel, Kendal, to rob and murder a gentleman lodging in the house by the agency of chloroform. From the evidence given before the magistrates on Monday, it appears that the Rev. Lachlan M'Intosh, a gentleman who had been preaching at the Presbyterian Chapel in behalf of the Baptist Home Missionary Society for Scotland, had taken up his quarters on Sunday night at Shaw's Temperance Hotel. Mr. M'Intosh, who had retired to bed about nine o'clock, was awake about twelve by a fellow attempting to suffocate him by means of a rag steeped in chloroform. Mr. M'Intosh, who is an elderly man, struggled desperately with his assailant; but, either from the fumes of the chloroform or the terrible disadvantage at which he was taken by his midnight assailant, he felt himself fast falling, when his cries of "Help! murder!" roused the house. When Mr. Shaw, master of the hotel, made his way into the room, the intended victim was almost powerless, and the assassin, or robber, was lying upon the bedding, which had fallen upon the floor in the scuffle, apparently sound asleep. On being roughly shaken, the latter professed that he had long been a sleep-walker, and appeared to be astonished to find himself where he was. A policeman was, however, sent for, and the pretended somnambulist was taken in custody. A very strong smell of chloroform was perceived by the parties who entered the room upon the alarm being given, and the next morning a bottle containing chloroform was found under Mr. M'Intosh's bed, and a similar bottle in the carpet-bag of the prisoner, who had been at the Temperance Hotel since Saturday evening. The reverend gentleman's face bore strong marks of the desperate pertinacity of his nocturnal assailant, and, upon the landlord and landlady entering the room, his night dress was found to be covered with blood. There had been no key in the lock of his room, and he had placed a chair between the door and the bed previously to retiring to rest. This chair the people who entered the room on his cries being heard had to remove with some difficulty, so that the probability is the ruffian had secreted himself under the bed. The prisoner had retired to bed about half-an-hour before Mr. M'Intosh. In the course of Sunday evening he had taken occasion to tell the people of the house that he was a sleep-walker, and on one occasion he said he had walked four miles in his sleep. To the policeman who took him into custody he said he was a traveller, but refused to say for whom he travelled or in what business. He had attended the Methodist chapel twice on the day the attempt was made, and had also been once at church. On being asked what he was doing in the room of Mr. M'Intosh, he declared he had been a member of a Christian church for five years, that he was a sleep-walker, and knew nothing of any evil intention. He was fully committed for trial. The prisoner is a young man of pallid features and a forbidding expression of countenance.

BURGLARY AND DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—At Birmingham, on Saturday last, Christopher Heely, William Wallace, George Green, Henry Jones, and Henry Thompson, supposed to belong to a gang of London thieves, were brought before the magistrates, charged with breaking into the premises of, and attempting to murder, Mr. Thomas Marston, gold and silver dealer, of Great Hampton-street, in that town. The circumstances attending this atrocious outrage were nearly attended with the same results as so recently occurred at Frimley. About four o'clock on the previous Monday morning, Mr. Marston was roused from his sleep by a strange noise in the house, which induced him to get up and go below, and on entering the sitting-room he saw three men in the act of emptying the sideboard of the plate, &c., and a large heap of spoil was lying on the floor. He instantly attempted to run back to get his fire-arms, but the burglars made an attack on him with heavy bludgeons before he had ascended many stairs. Mr. Marston turned upon the villains, and with a wooden rail he tore from the bannisters he defended himself for some time, when he was at length attacked with an iron poker. Numerous blows were inflicted over his head and legs until the blood gushed forth, and he fell insensible on the stairs, but even then they kicked and struck him over the forehead. Thinking they had deprived him of life, and hearing other persons moving up stairs, they made their exit from the premises by the same way they had entered—namely, through the ceiling of Mr. Marston's warehouse. One of Mr. Marston's daughters called loudly to the police to render assistance, but from some cause or another they refused to break into the premises to assist the unfortunate gentleman. Ultimately the door was opened from the inside, when the officers found Mr. Marston completely covered with blood, and apparently dead. Dr. Bell Fletcher and other medical men were soon in attendance; but, although the unfortunate gentleman was restored to consciousness, he is still in an exceedingly precarious state. Mr. Inspector Glossop examined the premises, and found that the burglars had obtained an entrance to the back by scaling a high wall. They afterwards broke through the ceiling of an outer warehouse, but finding that the thick wall intervened, another part of the ceiling was cut away, and a hole large enough made to admit one man at a time. The inspector took possession of a hat which had been dropped by one of the burglars, as well as the poker, which was much bent, and covered with hair and blood. Having a suspicion of the guilty parties, he placed a number of detective policemen during the day in a lodging-house in Carey's-court, Moor-street, and before night the five prisoners were apprehended. They are well known to the local police as having lately come from London, and taken up their abode in Birmingham. The prisoners were remanded.

THE GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.—The following noblemen and gentlemen have received invitations to the grand banquet to be given at York on the 25th inst., by the Lord Mayor of that city to the Lord Mayor of London, in return for the grand banquet at which his Lordship entertained, in March last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the mayors and chief municipal officers of England, in honour of the great Exhibition.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord J. Russell, Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Grey, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, Earl de Grey, Earl of Rosse, Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Stanley, Lord Overstone, Lord Yarborough, Lord Wenlock, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl of Zetland, Lord Beaumont, Lord Feversham, and several Members of Parliament; the Secretaries to the Commission; Mr. Paxton, the architect of the building in Hyde Park, and several of the mayors and municipal officers of the principal cities and towns in the kingdom. M. Soyer is the Amphitryon of the banquet, and is superintending the extensive preparations at the Mansion House at York. We intend fully to illustrate this splendid meeting in honour of the International Exhibition.

THE TOWER.—The alterations and improvements in the Tower are rapidly progressing to completion. The bastions at the north-east and north-west angles are nearly finished, and the embrasures on the western rampart are in a state of great forwardness. The new works, which are of solid masonry and white brick, are cemented with patent Seyssell asphalt, and partly faced with the same material. When finished they will present a very pleasing appearance.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The large steam-ship *Trident*, just arrived from Toningen, has brought no less than 294 head of horned beasts and 40 sheep, the produce of Denmark. No arrival of horned cattle to this extent has before been brought to this country on one occasion from abroad. The steamer *Adonis*, from Bremen, has brought 176 head of oxen and cows and 57 sheep of Hanseatic produce. The steam-ship *Wilberforce*, arrived from Toningen, has brought 196 head of horned beasts and 14 sheep; and the steam-ship *Tiger*, also from the same place, has brought the large number of 231 head of oxen and cows and 50 sheep, the produce of Denmark.

BURGLARY.—A ROBBER SHOT.

On Monday, at two o'clock, William Dyson was placed at the bar of Marylebone Police-office, before Mr. Broughton, on the charge stated in the following evidence:—

James Paul said, I am butler to Mr. Holford, residing in a mansion close to the Regent's Park, who is now in America. Between ten and eleven last night, I saw everything safe; and at twenty minutes to two this morning, I was awake from my sleep by a noise proceeding from the banquetting-room. I sprang out of bed, and looked out of window, and saw the shadow of a man on the lawn. I saw the shadow move. I felt satisfied that there was something wrong, and I awoke two of my fellow-servants, both of whom I armed. I descended to the banquetting-room floor, and saw a glaring light, and I went to the stable and aroused the coachman, to one of whom I gave a loaded gun, and the other took up a pitchfork. I sent them to the south side of the house, taking with me, in another direction, a double-barrelled pistol, loaded, with a bayonet attached. The groom and footman had also been called out, and one of them was armed with a drawn sword. They and I took up our station at the north front of the mansion. Presently I heard the report of a gun, and on hastening to the spot I saw a man running from the window of the banquetting-room. I followed him, and snapped one of the locks of my pistol, but it missed fire. I directly afterwards fired the second barrel at him, at which period he had hid himself behind a bush, having previously ejaculated, "For God's sake, don't shoot me." I left the spot to assist my fellow-servants, who were crying out lustily; and I heard that other men who had been in the banquetting-room had made their escape, and I found that the prisoner was secured by one of the coachmen, who was holding him securely down. I called "Police," when, in addition to the other servants, the gardener came; but we could not then find either of the other parties by whom the mansion had been entered.

In answer to Mr. Broughton, as to what had become of the man who was shot at in the bush, witness expressed an opinion that he thought he must be dead from the charge of shot which he had received.

George Bennet (the head coachman): On being called up, I armed myself with a pitchfork, and went to the park-side of the house, with one of my fellow-servants. I saw three men coming out of the banquetting-room facing the park. I heard the firing of a gun, and, seeing a man run, I followed, and on overtaking him I knocked him down by a blow with my pitchfork.

Mr. Broughton: Can you recognise the prisoner?—Witness: Yes; he is the man whom I knocked down, as I have stated.

Mr. Broughton: After you had knocked the prisoner down with the pitchfork, as you have stated, did he say anything?—Witness: He cried out, "Oh, God, I'm dead!"

John Hall (the under coachman): Mr. Paul, the butler, gave to me a loaded gun, telling me that there were thieves in the house. I saw three men come out of the dining-room window, and I fired. I heard one cry out "Oh, God!" I saw the coachman knock down the prisoner, who said he was killed, and prayed for mercy. He was bleeding from the head, and for several minutes I held him.

Collins, 111 S, said: Hearing the report of fire-arms, and the cry of police, I went to the premises of Mr. Holford, and saw the prisoner lying down, two persons having hold of him. He was bleeding profusely. I left him, and with Paul, the butler, proceeded in quest of the other parties, who had effected an entry into the premises. We examined the bush at which the butler fired, but saw no one near it. There was, however, blood close by. I sprang my rattle, and on other officers coming up, the prisoner was taken to the station-house. He was very faint; and he said he belonged to Paddington; and he added that there were four of them concerned in it; that they had made an arrangement at a public-house at Battle-bridge to meet at the house of Mr. Holford at a certain time, and that each was to take a separate road. Witness had traced blood over some fences, over which the man that was shot must either have climbed or been carried by his companions.

Mr. Broughton: When you saw the traces of blood, as you have stated, how far was it from Mr. Holford's premises?—Witness: About 150 yards from the outer gate of the park.

Some pieces of candle and a crowbar, which had been picked up close to where the prisoner was found, were produced, as was also part of an ornamental ornament of considerable value; it had been broken off a figure under a plateau in the banquetting apartment.

Drage, 31 D, produced a hat, in which were some seven or eight holes through which shot had passed. Witness had found the hat in a ditch in the park, just outside the premises, very near to the bush at which the butler fired. There was blood inside the hat.

Young, 13 S, produced a sling which he picked up at a short distance from where the prisoner was taken. The sling was formed by a large stone being placed at the bottom of a handkerchief, the ends of which, being laid hold of by any person, would enable them to strike a terrific blow.

Lockely, 180 S, had examined the mansion, and found that one of the windows leading to the banquetting-room had been forced open. On the sill of the window were marks made by a crow-bar, such a one as that now brought forward. Observed blood on the window. At the spot where the butler shot at the man there were marks of blood, and there was a quantity of blood leading to the railings. In a shed in the Zoological Gardens witness had found, in the crane paddock, upon some straw, marks of blood as if a man had lain down.

Mr. Broughton (to the prisoner): Do you wish to say anything?—Prisoner: No, only this—I made no resistance. I was knocked down with a pitchfork, and a man, who came by with a gun, struck me with it more than once. I was almost senseless; and I recollect that a man stood over me with a sword, and swore he would run it through me.

Additional remarks were made by parties interested in the case; and the general impression was, that the man shot by Paul, the butler, had been carried off by his companions, and thrown by them into the Regent's Canal.

Mr. Broughton, after remarking upon the many suburban burglaries recently committed, advised Paul to offer a reward for the apprehension of the other parties concerned in the daring entry of Mr. Holford's premises. He had better communicate at once with his (Mr. Holford's) agent.

The prisoner was remanded till Monday next.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.—CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS.

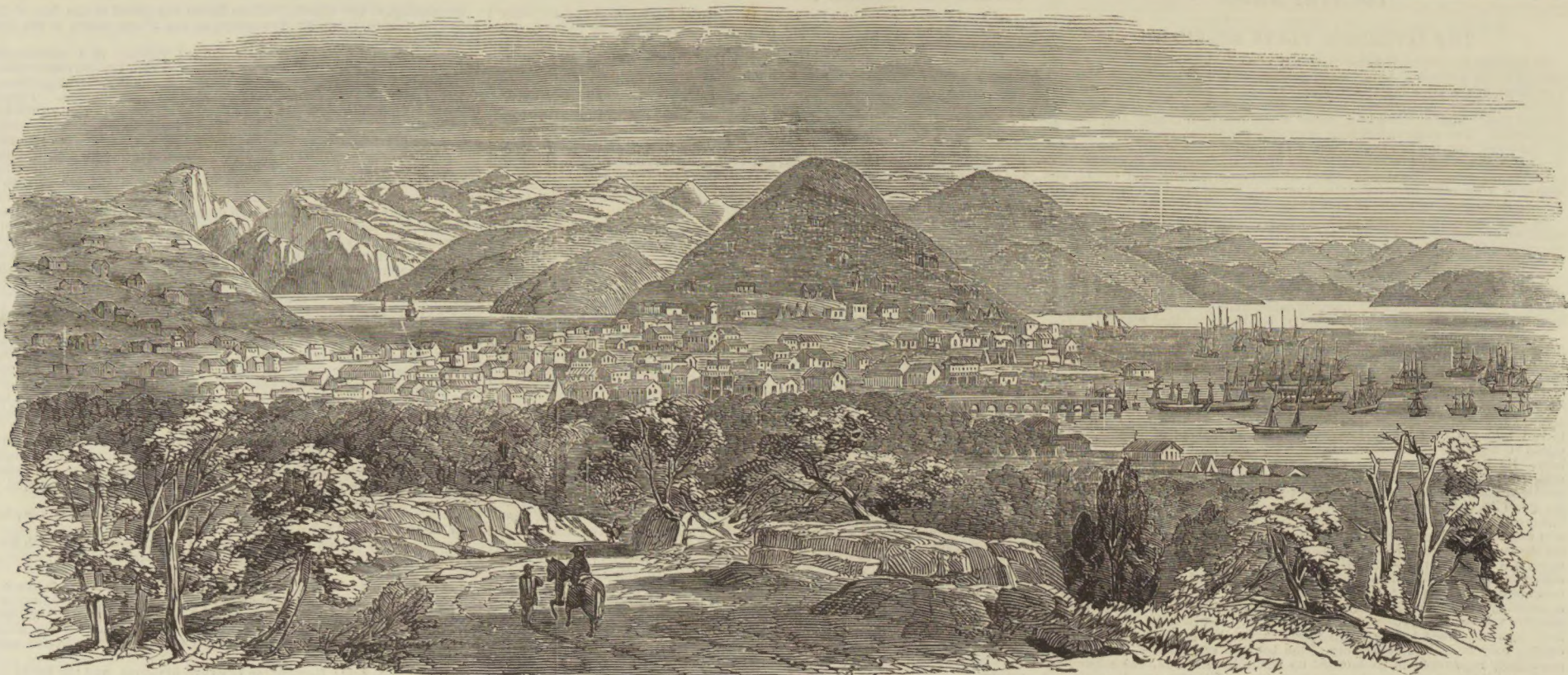
On Saturday last, the prisoners charged with the recent murder and robbery at Frimley-grove Rectory, viz. Levi Harwood, James Burbage (calling himself James Jones), Hiram Trowler (calling himself Hiram Smith), and Samuel Harwood, were again brought before the Surrey magistrates at a secret sitting at Guildford, with a view to completing the evidence against them, but the only tangible point of consequence established, connecting them with the commission of the crime, was the identification by Mrs. Hollett of a peculiar old George the Third penny token, which she had had in her possession previously to the robbery, and which was subsequently found on one of the burglars. It is described as a remarkable-looking coin, which, besides its peculiarity of design, bears marks which might easily insure its identification by any person who had once examined it with any degree of attention; on the obverse is a profile of George III., encircled with a wreath, and on the reverse a figure of Britannia, surrounded by the words "One penny token," the word penny being almost obliterated. It appeared that this token formed on a recent occasion the weekly payment of one of the little school girls to a provident fund for purchasing clothes, originated in Frimley by Mrs. Hollett. The token was paid to Miss Bulpin, the schoolmistress, by a little girl, and handed over a few hours subsequently to Mrs. Hollett, with the remark that it was a very old-looking penny, and Miss Bulpin added that she did not think it would pass. Mrs. Hollett, however, expressed her belief that it would, and, showing it to Mr. Hollett, remarked that they had not "paid much respect to poor King George's nose," that feature being much battered on the coin. Mrs. Hollett then put the token with other copper coins into a bag, in which she usually kept the "clothes fund," and there it remained up to the night of the murder.

All testimony of a conjectural or circumstantial character, however, has been rendered almost unnecessary by the confession of one of the guilty parties. On Monday afternoon Hiram Smith, *alias* Hiram Trowler, one of the four men in custody, having expressed a desire to see Mr. W. Keene, the Governor of Guildford Gaol, the latter went to him in his cell, and the prisoner made a statement, which was taken down in writing, of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair, stating that the burglary was planned by himself and the other three men in custody, and that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood; that, after the murder, they all came to Kingston together, and Harwood went to London to dispose of the stolen property; and, when he came back, he gave him 7s. 6d. as his share. The prisoner entered minutely into the details of the outrage, but stated that the pistol was only intended to terrify the inmates of the house into submission, and that there was no intention originally to commit any violence. It appears, from inquiries that have since been set on foot, that the statement of the accomplice can be confirmed, in many material points, by independent testimony; and, if this should be correct, the case will be quite complete. The prisoners are to undergo another examination.

MUNIFICENT CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of William John Frodsham, Esq., late of Stoke Newington, and formerly of Change-alley, chronometer-maker, who died last June, has just been sworn to, and his property proved to be £80,000. Amongst his legacies are the following charitable bequests:—To the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, £1000; to the Charity School of Langbourne Ward, London, £250; to the Infant Orphan School, Wanstead, Essex, £250; to the British Orphan School, £1000; to the London Orphan Asylum, £250; to St. Ann's Society, Brixton, £250; to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Bucklersbury, £200; to St. Paul's Parochial School, Ball's Pond, £250; to the Fever Hospital, £200; to King's College Hospital, £200; and to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged Necessitous Women of good character in the several branches of the watch and clock trade, £250.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Brotherton's return of the divisions of the House of Commons in the late session has been issued. There were 329 divisions of the House, of which number there were 177 on public matters 242 before midnight and 73 after midnight, whilst on private bills there were (all before midnight) 14 divisions, making the total 329.

COINCIDENCE.—It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that within a fortnight three scions of the nobility, two of whom are peers of the realm, fell into the water, and narrowly escaped drowning—viz. the Marquis of Hastings at Liverpool, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe at Plymouth, and Viscount Fielding at Oban.



SAN FRANCISCO.—GENERAL VIEW.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO.

THE existence of California has, at length, become a "great fact" the day. For nearly two years Europe was stupefied with the strange exaggerations and contradictory tales which were received from this unknown and mysterious Dorado, but which she feared to believe. The doubt is, however, now solved; she has seen, she has touched, and even used the gold from the productive mines, the existence of which, not long since, she altogether discarded. The gold-seekers have quitted her shores in poverty, and returned laden with wealth; and accounts of its discovery, the veracity of which is incontestable, have been published in various languages. The most incredulous sceptics are at last con-

vinced; several of the localities have been Daguerrotyped; and from a set of these views taken in the first month of the present year at San Francisco and Sacramento City, we have selected the originals of the accompanying illustrations. To refuse the evidence of the Daguerrotypes is to deny the existence of the "prime-cheerer" light, and the Sun and his works. To relate the true history of California is not, however, so easy a matter as to picture its realities: everything is yet in a state of transition, to say nothing of the conflagrations which destroy in a day towns rebuilt in weeks, again to fall a prey to the flames; for no sooner have we heard of one "destructive fire" than intelligence is received of another.

There are at present two leading routes from Europe to California. The longest and least expensive, that of Cape Horn, requires six months, or somewhat less. The shortest and most expensive route is that by the Isthmus of Panama, which occupies but two months. Or, the emigrant may proceed directly to New York, and there secure a berth in an American steamer for the

Pacific; but, without this precaution, he will be at the risk of detention for months at Panama. (See page 271.) We have not space for further details of this class; but imagine ourselves to have arrived, through various perils, privations, and sufferances, but without serious accident, within sight of this California, the object of so many hopes and illusions.

We need not, however, repeat, that a channel five miles long, bearing the pompous name of the Golden Gate, forms the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco; but it is of difficult navigation, on account of the winds, and fogs, and adverse currents, as well as from the rocks with which it is beset. It is proposed to build here two forts, so as to command the mouth of the channel. The depth of water is sufficient to float a large navy. At its extremity is San Francisco, the capital of Upper California, facing, not a harbour or a lake, but a "Mediterranean" in miniature: the Bay of San Francisco, according to a French authority, will easily contain all the fleets of the world. Its northern extremity communicates with another bay, that of San Pablo, which, in its



BLAY-PLACE, SAN FRANCISCO.

turn, leads to the Strait of Carquinas, upon the banks of which rises Benitia, the rival of San Francisco, on a third and last bay, that of Suisun, or Shisum. The latter joins the rivers of Sacramento and San Joachim—the first of which rises in the north, and the second in the south of Upper California. By several persons these three bays are called the Bay of San Francisco, which is a kind of inland sea, twenty-three leagues in length.

On the 18th of September last, when M. A. Haussman anchored in this bay, there were between three and four hundred ships moored here, presenting a forest of masts, from which floated the flags of every country of the globe. Here lay the Chinese junk, with its streaked pennant and its fantastic form, next the three-masted American liner, with its stars and stripes. But the silence which reigned on board these ships made them one vast solitude; they seemed like so many bodies without souls. An epidemic more redoubtable than cholera appeared to rage over these enormous floating masses, and a power stronger than ship's discipline ruled their sailors. The mineral yellow-fever,

say the Americans, has struck all the world; the irresistible love of Sacramento gold has attracted a host of frail structures, and a vast multitude of tents. The town is built upon a hill, the houses reaching nearly to its summit: here are immense encampments in the environs, and the tent is here the advanced guard in the great work of civilisation, marking the future progress of the city, outstripping the carpenter and the mason, and indicating the best points for their first steps and earliest efforts. You land without difficulty upon a temporary pier, at the foot of the old Spanish fort. There is no custom-house officer to search your pockets, or sword in hand, to examine your luggage.

But two years since, says the same authority, San Francisco was a hamlet of rude cabins: to-day it is a large town, a camp, or rather a caravansera, of from 50,000 to 100,000 souls. The number of its population, however, varies incessantly. M. Patrick Dillon, ex-Consul of France at the Sandwich Islands, and now Consul at San Francisco, estimates at 2000 per day the number of emigrants who arrive by sea at California; and there is a continued movement towards the



POLITICAL MEETING AT SAN FRANCISCO.

mines from all sides, landward. In winter, hordes of miners are driven by heavy rain and snows to seek refuge in San Francisco; and, returning in the summer they add to the fresh arrivals.

The streets of San Francisco, parallel with the Bay, are very wide, straight, and level; but some of the streets are so steep as to render the passage of carriages impossible. The Californian sewer has to be made; the streets are just as if formed by chance; the shovel and broom are rarely used, and all kinds of filth is left to accumulate in the streets. In summer the stench is intolerable; in winter, when heavy rains fall, the streets resemble swamps, in which the foot passengers and the mules sink deeply at each step; and it is even said that persons have been lost in such quagmires before any assistance could be rendered them. The climate is, perhaps, the most capricious in the world: from nine in the morning until noon, the heat is overwhelming; from noon till seven o'clock, an intolerable wind raises thick hurricanes of dust; heavy fogs come with evening; and intense cold is the close



SACRAMENTO.—GENERAL VIEW



SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT TO THE "PACIFIC" STEAM-SHIP, ON LEAVING NEW YORK.

of the varied cycle. Thus, we have in the same day the climates of Algiers and Avignon, of London and of Stockholm. The water is thick and unwholesome, and it occasions internal complaints to those who imprudently drink it unmixed. Hence, medical men are in constant practice; and most of them demand a fee of from half an ounce to an ounce of gold.

The houses are sometimes built of stone, but more frequently of wood from the basement to the roof; and many of them consist of only a ground-floor. Bedsteads are rare, and beds still rarer. The hotels are much frequented, though we read of a dining-room in one of them resembling a cellar—doors that cannot be shut, and the cold rushing in at numberless crannies.

The principal streets of San Francisco are San Pacifico-street, at one entrance to which is situated the Golden Ball Hotel; and the great street leading to the square, where is erected a lofty gibbet, which has already been used!

The two smaller Views will, however, convey a better idea of the interior of the town of San Francisco than would a column of description. One of these shows Blay-place, with its shops and stores; the other, an open-air political meeting in favour of annexation to the United States—the stripes and stars floating over the hustings. The large lower view shows the town of Sacramento, now in course of construction.

The *Times* of the 30th ult. contained two letters, very fitly entitled the "Dark side of California." The writer of the first, dated San Francisco, July 31, says:—"Some few have made much money at the mines, but I know many who have lost hundreds of dollars by going there. The hardships there are very great, and the risk of life and property more so. Lately twenty-seven people have been murdered at the Stockton mines by the Mexicans and Sonorians. The country here, at present, may be considered healthy, generally speaking. It is generally believed that next year the diggings will greatly fall off in their produce of gold, as nearly the whole of the gold-digging country is now taken up by upwards of 100,000 diggers, who will find all that is to be found before November next, which is the commencement of the wet season. This place lately has increased greatly in size; in fact, a great part of the town is built on the water upon piles. For six hours in the day the sand blows about to that degree that you could not observe a friend across the street: it is far worse than driving to Ascot or Epsom to the races on a very dusty day, just behind a lot of omnibuses. Nearly the whole city of San Francisco is built upon loose sand. It is not the diggings of gold that has made this place, but it has been made by the ruin of thousands of British, French, United States, &c., merchants, who have sent their goods here never to be accounted for. Whenever a fire takes place hundreds take advantage of it, and close consignments in consequence, whether they are burnt out or not. Those days are now drawing to an end; and, unless gold dust is sent home in sufficient quantities to pay the exporter, which cannot be the case if the digging fails, San Francisco will fall more rapidly than it has risen, as there is nothing in the country to export in any quantity, but there is little doubt that the country around, more especially Oregon, will be a fine field for agriculture. Those diggers who have been fortunate enough in collecting their pile, as it is termed, seldom winter here, but clear out immediately from the country. Many of the merchants here live expensively; but, in reality, upon other people's property. Meat is from 6d. to 1s. per lb.; flour, £22 per ton; potatoes, 1½d. per lb.—they have been since I have been (two months ago) 1s. per lb.; and onions have been 5s. 6d. per lb., and now 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; fish not numerous, but about double the value of meat. Labour, five dollars a day, but rather scarce on account of the immense daily arrivals of emigration, they not being able to go to the mines on account of the enormous tax of twenty dollars a month. Board and lodging is from 50s. to 80s. a week. House-rent from 500 dollars to 8000 dollars a month, according to the house and situation. Gambling is carried on to an enormous extent, but latterly, I am happy to say, it has been discontinued on Sundays, which was the grand day of days in the week. This place has been partly burnt down three times, but been on fire several times. I saw parties actually building the same day of the fire on the same ground that their houses stood upon, before the hot embers were cleared of the ground. I never saw such go-ahead people in my life. This city may fairly be called hell upon earth. The worst characters from all parts of the globe are here, and all the known vices are carried out to the greatest extent. You may with truth write against people coming here from Old England. Great distress and disturbances are anticipated here in the wet season, when the miners come down from the mines; a day's work may be done then for a loaf of bread, and perhaps less. They have just commenced to pave the streets here with 3-inch planks all over. The mud last winter was in some of the streets six feet deep. The city is about 500,000 dollars in debt, and no one will lend them any money, so that many intended improvements are only half finished. Colonial people are looked very closely after, especially those from Sidney. Ships are not so numerous as they were. A large number have gone to New South Wales for coals. There are about sixty steamers belonging to this place and the rivers inside the heads of this harbour.

"The quickest news from England has been fifty-one days, which was up to June 5. Money bears an interest of ten per cent. per month on good security; six weeks ago it was fifteen per cent. Nothing is much done without money; those who have money are making large fortunes."

The writer of the second letter, writing from Ring Gold, El Dorado county, Aug. 1, says:—"I have tried the mines in all parts of California, but as I was never used to hard work I must give it up, perfectly satisfied that I cannot make money in the mines. I worked five weeks steadily in a creek, and averaged five dollars of dust per day, the highest ever I made at mining was 10 dollars in one day, working six hours per day—three hours after sunrise, and three hours before sunset. Up to the beginning of July, with heavy expenses in knocking about, I may say I made nothing over my expenses; however, during the last month, I have cleared above 200 dollars—that is, £40 English money—and upon this small capital I intend speculating in various things, and make all the money I ever shall get in California in that manner. I have raised the 200 dollars by painting signs. I am a first-rate painter for California, and by easy work can make 25 dollars per day, that is £5 English. Our log house is situated a mile above Ring Gold, in Pleasant Valley, in the woods, just at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and the first house which the overland emigrant comes to on the Pacific side of the eternal snow-covered mountains. It would grieve you to the heart to see the poor starved emigrants arriving across these mountains from the States, thousands of them every day; their sufferings through hunger are indescribable. Now, however, stores of provisions are sent out across the mountains to meet the starving emigrants, and their sufferings are alleviated. I thought I suffered coming round the Horn; but that was a pleasure trip to what the overland emigrants endure, and will endure, until October, when the mountains will again be impassable: thousands of them must die, and those who do arrive in this unhealthy country are unfit for work until they rest awhile. Many who have the means go right back home again by sea.

"I have dug in some hundreds of places throughout the gold regions—in ravines, creeks, and on the banks of rivers, and occasionally in the sides of mountains, and I never washed a pan of dirt without finding in it some specks

of gold dust, more or less; but the difficulty is to get more than will pay expenses in such an expensive place. Some make fortunes in a short time, but these 'some' are few; hundreds of others barely pay their expenses. Some sort of machinery must be invented to work the gold dust wholesale. Now, so long as gold is found, this country will flourish—which may be for ages, as the gold seems to be inexhaustible.

"There is no pleasure in this country. In our house we have mice, rats, snakes, lizards, centipedes, scorpions, toads and frogs, and insects of all sorts, from musquitos to flying beetles and poisonous spiders. I sleep with my pistols (loaded) under my head and rifle by my side; sometimes they are necessary. I live in the midst of Indians.

"Before the overland emigration came in this year there was only one woman amongst a population of 3000 about Ring Gold. She made me a present of a handsome paint-box, for making her a drawing of the town."

ACCIDENT TO THE "PACIFIC" STEAM-SHIP.

THE United States mail-steamer *Pacific*, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, having left New York at half-past ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 29th ult., being a day after the time she was advertised to sail. The delay was caused by the *Pacific* coming in contact with a large shed erected on the quay, when leaving New York; and the result was that the shed was carried away, and one man killed, and fourteen or fifteen severely injured. The *Pacific* sustained some slight damage to her paddles by the collision. It will be seen by this that this splendid vessel has performed the voyage in ten days and twenty hours, notwithstanding that the passage was an extremely rough one throughout. She brought 85 passengers, a large consignment of flour, and £44,000 in specie.

We find in a New York paper, dated September 23, the following statement as to the speed of the *Pacific*:—"The *Pacific* made the passage from wharf to wharf in ten days and four and three-quarter hours. This beats the greatest passage of the *Asia*—the quickest ever made by a Cunard steamer—by thirteen hours, after making the proper allowance for the detention of the latter at Halifax. It also surpasses relatively the quickest trip made by the Cunarders between Liverpool and Boston."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—The *Reichs Zeitung* (Austrian paper) gives a terrific picture of a recent catastrophe at the place of pilgrimage called Herrgott, on the Weis, near Purgstall, in Austria. At one of the public-houses the pilgrims (of whom 3000 were assembled at Herrgott), spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were

a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roofs, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the most piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this fearful calamity. Scarcely half the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

CONSIGNMENT OF FALLOW-DEER TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.—On Wednesday week, Mr. Herring, of the New-road, Regent's-park, animal dealer to her Majesty, received orders from Prince Louis Napoleon for fifty English fallow-deer, for the park of St. Cloud. Mr. Herring, accordingly, obtained fifty fine animals from — Fuller, Esq., M.P., of Rose-hill Park, near Hastings, and proceeded with them directly to Paris, where Mr. Herring arrived on Friday morning, just as the President was about to proceed to the grand review of the troops. The deer were much praised by the President and his generals; and, by orders received from the former, Mr. Herring took them to St. Cloud, where they were liberated in the park, among a number purchased by the Prince last year.

The Hon. Edward Bligh, brother of the Earl of Darnley, is appointed unpaid Attaché to the British Embassy at Hanover; and Charles Mann, Esq., is appointed Crown Solicitor in South Australia.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

THE accompanying scene represents a spirited incident in the late attack upon Friederichstadt, and at the same time gives a glimpse of the country. The circumstances were briefly these:—Two of a Holstein patrol advanced too far, and had no way of getting back but by making a dash past a detachment of Danes, who fired at them as they galloped close in front of them; but, as the soldier's proverb goes, "there's more room to miss than to hit," and the patrol escaped unhurt. The chances were, however, eight to two.

The following mishap is related in the *Times* letter of Tuesday:—"A Danish patrol has made prisoner, in the neighbourhood of Kropp, an unfortunate painter, who was wandering about, sketch-book in hand, in hope of stumbling somewhere on a battle that he might transfer to canvas. He describes himself as coming from the little state of Reuss. He is in a very awkward position, as all persons found within the debatable ground between the two lines, provided with the means of drawing and sketching, are liable to be treated as spies of the most dangerous class. He was sent forthwith to Flensburg."



SURPRISE OF HOLSTEIN PATROL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 20.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Nelson fell at Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY, 22.—295th day of the year.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Twilight ends 6h. 42m.
THURSDAY, 24.—Rev. W. Burkill died, 1709.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Crispin.
SATURDAY, 26.—Sun rises 6h. 44m., sets 4h. 43m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	30	1	45	2	5	2	20	2	35	2	55	3	10

POSTSCRIPT.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

GUILDFORD, Friday Night.

The four prisoners, charged with the murder of the Rev. G. E. Hollest, were brought up for re-examination, this afternoon, before the bench of magistrates at the gaol. Neither of the three prisoners had been made acquainted with the confession of the fourth up to the period of their being brought together, and even then a great deal of evidence was taken before the fact was allowed to escape. At length, all the witnesses in attendance having been examined, the following confession, dictated to the governor of the gaol by Hiram Smith, was read by the clerk, Mr. W. Haydon Smallpiece:—

"On the 27th of September last, being Friday last, myself, with other persons now in custody, named James Jones, Levi Harwood, and Samuel Harwood, was at Frimley, and broke into Mr. Hollest's house, by taking out a bar. I entered first, and Levi Harwood second. With a worm, Levi Harwood bored two holes in the frame of the door leading to the kitchen, and pushed back the bolt with his knife, and then myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood went in and there looked about. Levi Harwood then opened a work-box, and took two shillings from it. We then, all three of us, went into the sitting-room, and Levi Harwood and Jones searched while I held the candle, and there found a silver hunting watch, and a small old-fashioned gold one. We then went into another room, and I don't know what was taken from there. They then went down into the pantry, while I stood in the passage. It was then about half-past two o'clock. I then went out and fetched Samuel Harwood in. Three of us then went up-stairs. Myself, Jones, and Levi Harwood went into a bed-room, and removed three ladies' dresses—two out of the drawers, and one from the bedstead. There was no one sleeping in that bed-room. We then came down-stairs, and put on the masks. Myself and Jones put on the green ones which were produced last Saturday, and Levi Harwood put on a white one, and a white Guernsey over his waistcoat. Jones put on a large cloak which was hanging up in the passage, and I put on one likewise. The cloaks belonged to the house. We then all four of us proceeded up-stairs. Jones went first, with a pistol in his right hand; Levi Harwood second, with a pistol in his right hand, which he loaded on the road to Frimley. He loaded both pistols with marbles. Jones first, Levi Harwood second, and myself third, now entered Mr. Hollest's room, while Samuel Harwood stood at the bed-room door, with a screw-driver in his hand. Levi Harwood then said, 'Lay still, my good woman, or else I will blow your brains out.' He was standing at the foot of the bed at this time. Mrs. Hollest instantly got from her bed, and Jones being on her side of the bed, Levi Harwood at the foot of the bed, and myself against Mr. Hollest's side of the bed. When Mrs. Hollest got out of the bed, Jones took hold of her and pushed her up in the corner of the room, on her own side of the bed. Mr. Hollest jumped out of the bed and went to take hold of Levi Harwood, when he (Levi Harwood) immediately fired the pistol at Mr. Hollest, and I took the gold watch from off the stand in the room, and we all four then ran down-stairs. We were in the room for about five minutes. Jones and Samuel Harwood then started for Guildford. After we had walked together across the commons about five miles, Levi Harwood and myself then parted from them, and we went to Kingston together. There I left him to go to London, he having the things with him that had been taken from Mr. Hollest's, and I returned to Guildford. We arranged on the Tuesday previous to commit the robbery. On the Friday evening Samuel Harwood and Levi Harwood went first, and myself and Jones met them on the top of the hill about two miles from Frimley. It was then about nine o'clock, and there the pistols were loaded by Levi Harwood. We all four went on to the canal bridge and there parted. Levi Harwood and Jones went first, and myself and Samuel Harwood followed them in about five minutes, and then joined them on the green near Mr. Hollest's house."

A dreadful scene took place after this document had been read. The man Smith protested that it was true to the letter; while all the other prisoners declared it was utterly false. Jones said, he hoped Smith would be shot himself for concocting such falsehoods. Ultimately, the prisoners were remanded until Saturday next, when they will be formally committed for trial.

THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—COURT MOURNING.—

The following, dated Lord Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 18, appeared in the *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening:—"Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, on Sunday next, the 20th inst., for her late Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, viz.:—The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The Gentlemen to wear black, full-trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 3d of November next, viz.:—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Sunday, the 10th of November next, the Court to go out of mourning."

CLUB FOR ALL NATIONS.—On Thursday afternoon, a preliminary meeting of foreign merchants and shippers of the port of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at which it was resolved that the removal of the commercial and shipping restrictions, and the Great Exhibition of 1851, would naturally bring an immense number of foreign merchants to the metropolis, and it was therefore desirable, as the means of facilitating intercourse between those gentlemen, that a club of all nations should be established in London, to be provided, in addition to the usual club accommodations, with interpreters acquainted with all the languages of the East and of Europe, guides and commissioners, and departments for information. A committee of gentlemen, merchants of London, was elected to carry out the undertaking.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident took place on the river, in Limehouse Reach, whereby the lives of four men were sacrificed. The *Duke of Cambridge*, Irish steamer, having left Alderman's Wharf, on its passage onwards, and reached Limehouse, where several steamers passing caused a heavy surf, was met there suddenly by a skiff, in which were four men and a boy (belonging to the Patent Fuel Works, Deptford). The captain and others on the look-out called and used every possible exertion to warn the parties of the danger, but before the men in the skiff could get out of the way, the steamer came right upon it, immediately immersing the four men and the boy. The men never rose, but the boy clung to the fender near the paddle-wheel, from which perilous situation he was released and taken on board the steam-boat, where he received every attention. The drags were brought to the scene of the sad disaster, but nothing could be discovered until yesterday (Friday) morning at ten o'clock, when a dredgerman, named Tomlinson, brought the body of one of the unfortunate men ashore at Rotherhithe, having found it off Cuckold's Point.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to our accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris, the hostility manifested by the authorities of the Republic to the press does not abate in the slightest. Several periodicals, which have lately contained severe comments upon the President of the Republic, have, by an order just issued, been interdicted admission into the military *dépôts*.

The *Gazette de France* announces the serious indisposition of "His Majesty Charles V. of Spain" (Don Carlos), now on a visit to the Duke of Bordeaux at Frohsdorf. The same journal also mentions the departure of a courier to the French Ambassador at Denmark, with a view to the speedy settlement of the dispute between the Danish Cabinet and the Duchies.

UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA.

The *Franklin*, United States Mail steamer, reached Cowes this morning, after a passage of twelve days, with accounts from New York of the 5th inst.

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill continues to excite alarm and exasperation amongst the coloured population. An order had been issued to seize, as a fugitive slave, Frederick Douglass, the man of colour who some short time ago lectured here in England against slavery and the slave trade, but it was thought he had fled to Canada, where he would be safe from arrest.

The steamer *Southerner*, and the barque *Isaac Mead*, had come into collision, when the latter sank, and 34 persons found a watery grave. An alarming fire had broken out in Buffalo, but the extent of damage we are not yet acquainted with.

Two weeks' later intelligence had been received at New York from California. Accounts from the gold region are very encouraging, and the restoration of peace at Sacramento city will be learned with pleasure. The city has not been burned, as reported; the affair seems to have ended after the sacrifice of a few lives.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Yesterday (Friday) a telegraphic dispatch, *via* Trieste, was received in town, announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta of Sept. 7, Bombay of Sept. 17, and Hong-Kong of Aug. 24. The following is an epitome of the news received:—There was a total dearth of events of political importance, and the profoundest tranquillity reigned throughout India. The works on the Calcutta Railway had been at last commenced. Sir Charles Napier was to begin his homeward journey from Simla on the 5th of November, and the Governor-General was expected to return from Konawar to Simla at the end of September. It was then expected that his Lordship would visit the Punjab. According to a report, which was considered very doubtful, Sir H. Laurence was said to have fallen, during his travels in Cashmere, into the hands of a tribe, who had detained him in captivity. A mutiny had broken out among some of the Nizam's native troops. The cholera was still prevalent in Scinde, Mooltan, and some districts of India. Sir James Brooke had sailed from Singapore for Siam on August 3. The Indian and Chinese seas were still infested with pirates. The first expedition of the Dutch against Borneo had had but small success. The health of the troops in Hong Kong was improving. The differences between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao had not been arranged. A sufficiency of rain had fallen in Bengal and the greater part of India, with the exception, however, of Bombay and Poonah.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Elizabeth Lennox, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Major-General Bowles, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Birch, left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. The royal party arrived at Gosport about half-past one o'clock, and crossed to Osborne in the *Fairy Royal* yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were deeply grieved by the receipt of the afflicting intelligence of the death of the Queen of the Belgians, and spent the day in the strictest retirement and seclusion.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have taken their usual walking exercise daily. There has been no addition to the Royal dinner circle during the week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Orleans, attended by the Marquise de Vins and the Duc de Trevis, arrived on Monday from Ostend, and proceeded immediately to her residence, at Esher, where her two sons, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, remained during her absence. The intelligence which her Royal Highness brings of the health of her Majesty the Queen Marie Amélie is satisfactory; but fears are, nevertheless, entertained that the Queen will not be able, for any lengthened period, to bear up against the successive and terrible afflictions which she has been called upon to experience.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Kew on Monday evening, from Plasnewydd, Anglesey.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Kew, from a visit to Hanover. His Royal Highness called yesterday upon the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House.

His Excellency Baron Brunnov, after paying a visit to Lord and Lady Palmerston, at Broadlands, last week, and remaining a few days at the Clarendon Hotel, has again left town, to join the Baroness and Mdle de Brunnov, who are staying in retirement at the beautiful seat of Lord Dungannon, Brynkinalt, North Wales.

His Excellency Baron Nieuemann has arrived in this country on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort. The Baron reached London on Thursday, and proceeded to Badminton.

Lord Brougham left town on Wednesday for the Continent, *en route* for the noble and learned Lord's villa at Cannes. Lady Brougham arrived in town on Thursday, from Brongham Hall.

Lord John Russell arrived at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on Tuesday, from the seat of the Earl of Minto, Minto House, Roxburghshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PROJECTED POLISH BALL.—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements with reference to the Polish Ball (which is fixed for the 14th of November next), was held at the Guildhall; Mr. Deputy Holt in the chair. The meeting was attended by Lord Dudley C. Stuart, M.P., C. Anstey, Esq., M.P., several foreign gentlemen, and a large number of influential members of the Common Council. From several statements which were made at the meeting, there is no doubt but that the ball will be largely attended, and that the display upon the occasion will be at least equal to that of any previous year.

LONDON CHURCH UNION.—A special general meeting of the members of this association was held on Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall, to consider the following resolution, adopted at a special general meeting of the Bristol Church Union, on the 1st inst., as an amendment upon a proposition by the Rev. W. Palmer:—"That whereas the Bristol Union was designed to be a union of all churchmen desirous of co-operating in the promotion of certain defined objects, it cannot consent to narrow the basis of its constitution by identifying itself with an organisation which is founded upon the acceptance of a declaration of faith over and above the existing formularies of the English Church, which it desires to make the rule of its proceedings." The committee having resolved that the discussion should be conducted with closed doors, reporters were excluded, so the result cannot be known "through the ordinary channels of information." The meeting lasted about four hours. The Rev. C. W. Page was in the chair, and Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mill, and Mr. Keble were present. We are informed that on the motion of Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., a resolution was unanimously agreed to, similar to that adopted by the Bristol Church Union, given above. An amendment, we learn, had been proposed to the meeting, but was withdrawn, after a speech from Dr. Pusey.

THE BEAUFY RAGGED-SCHOOL.—Some few months back, a number of benevolent individuals who had established a ragged-school in one of the South-Western Railway arches in Lambeth, applied to Mr. Beaufy, the eminent distiller of Lambeth, for some assistance towards the undertaking. The result has been, that Mr. Beaufy obtained a plot of ground in Doughty-street, contiguous to the railway, and has erected thereon a spacious building as a ragged-school. It is a very handsome erection, in the Doric style of architecture, covering an area of 3000 square feet. The principal entrance is by a noble flight of steps and portico, supported by Doric pillars. On the pediment are the Beaufy arms, and this inscription—"Elizæ conjugi bene meritis uti imperit votum ad usum egenitissimorum has ædes scholasticas posuit, dedit, dotavit. Henricus H. B. Beaufy, maritus Superstis. A.D. 1850." The wings are appropriated to the schools, the centre of the building to the master's residence, and the basement to the playground. The erection cost upwards of £3000.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The Society for Establishing Public Baths and Washhouses, and for Cleansing, Purifying, Ventilating, and otherwise Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, have prepared the following subjoined summary of the working of the above institution for the six months ending September last. Bathers: Males, 55,779; females, 7259; total bathers, 63,038. Washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 36,173; representing 144,692 individuals. Apartments in the occupation of the very poor cleansed, lime-washed, ventilated, and otherwise purified, 1811.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Whitechapel Association for the Promotion of the Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness of the Working Classes, was held at the room of the Whitechapel Society. The Rev. Mr. Champneys, the rector of the parish, who took the chair, stated that every tenement in the occupation of the working classes in the district had been visited, some of them several times, during the past year; and he bore testimony to the efforts made by the working classes to remove the causes of evil that existed, as far as lay in their power. From the report of the association it appeared that the paid agent employed by the committee had been received uniformly with civility, in many cases with kindness, by the poor visited; that the causes of disease among the poor were bad lodging, bad ventilation, light light, imperfect drainage, insufficient supply of water, accumulation of nuisances, and filthy habits. Some instances were set forth in which the causes, removable by personal efforts, were removed by the poor people themselves. Many of the working classes were sensible of the deficiency of their dwellings, and quite willing to keep them clean when it was possible. The report dwelt at some length on the evils arising from an insufficient supply of water, which, in Whitechapel, would seem to most defective and destructive. There were 91 courts and streets in the district, inhabited by 7000 persons, badly paved, and thus rendered impossible of cleanliness. A great number of the houses were so dilapidated as to be wholly unfit for human residence, most of them being swamped in heavy rains. Several landlords, however, had expressed their readiness to co-operate with the society to remedy this evil. The report adverted to the frightful state of the lodging-houses in the district—in one of them 37 persons were crowded together in a space 10 feet square—men, women, and children, all nearly naked. The smell was intolerable, as might be expected, and to add to it a large tub of ordure stood outside the door. The Board of Health state that 700 cubic feet of fresh air was absolutely necessary for life, while the inspectors of prisons allowed 1000 cubic feet; but these poor people had only 20 cubic feet each to breathe in. Disease and vice could not fall to exist in these hot-beds of infamy and filth. The subject, therefore, demanded the interference of the Government to restrict the number in these lodging-houses. The report suggested the appointment of a duly qualified parochial inspector for that purpose on the part of the Government. Several gentlemen subsequently addressed the meeting. The report was then adopted unanimously, and the meeting separated.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The first election of annuitants on the funds of this valuable charity was held on Wednesday last, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine presiding. A novel mode of election was adopted, namely, confining the privilege of voting to the patrons, vice-presidents, lady-patronesses, and council only, by which the result was achieved without putting the candidates to the enormous expense incident to a canvass of the whole body of subscribers, as well as sparing great physical labour. The honorary secretary and founder, Henry F. Richardson, Esq., stated that the practical result of the change met with the highest approval, many of the subscribers having doubled and trebled their annual contributions, in testimony of the opinion they entertained of a system overthrowing much undue influence, and enabling the most friendless to receive, without cost, the benefit of the society. The cases presented (thirty-two in number) were all those of widows or daughters of men who had moved in a superior station of life, for this institution is only for that class, leaving other societies to relieve the necessities of the trader or his widow. The election concluded at three o'clock, when the noble chairman announced that Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. S. L. Fitzpatrick, and Miss Cox had been elected on the funds to receive £30 a year each, should a benevolent public enable the council to dispense it. The honorary secretary announced that above 170 persons had very recently enrolled themselves as annual governors; and, brief as was the existence of the charity, its annual income was nearly £400 a year.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LORD PALMERSTON'S.—On Monday, at the mansion belonging to Lord Palmerston, in Carlton-gardens, William Abbott Cook, 35 years of age, one of a number of men who have been employed, for some time past, in painting and decorating his Lordship's residence, missed his hold of the scaffold or framework on which he was standing, overbalanced himself, and fell to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet. He was carried to Charing-cross Hospital, when the house surgeon found that life was quite extinct. Upon inspecting the body the surgeon ascertained that both thighs had received compound fractures, and the skull was frightfully injured.

PROPOSED NEW METROPOLITAN BISHOPRIC.—Arrangements, which, it is very generally stated, have received the sanction of her Majesty's Government, have been made for introducing, early next session, a bill into Parliament providing for the erection of Southwark into a distinct episcopal see. To accomplish this object it is intended to sub-divide the present immense dioceses of London and Winchester (in the latter of which Southwark is situated), in other words, to divide amongst three Bishops the labour which is now performed by two. The new diocese of Southwark will comprise the whole of the county of Surrey, and all that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex lying eastward of the city of London, as well as those portions of Kent which are now comprised within the boundaries of the metropolitan see. Under the new arrangements the diocese of Winchester will consist of the entire county of Hampshire, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Wight. The diocese of London will consist of the parishes within the City, and of that portion of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex westward of the City. The new Bishop of Southwark will have under his jurisdiction a large number of benefices, and arrangements will be made for conveying to him that portion of the patronage now held in the proposed new see by the Bishops of London and Winchester on the avoidance of one or both of those dioceses. A provision will be made for a seat in the House of Lords for the new prelate, in rotation with other Bishops, on terms similar to those introduced into the bill for the erection of the see of Manchester.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave on Wednesday evening, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, a sumptuous banquet to the principal bankers and merchants of the city of London, and, for the first time in the annals of the City, the masters and wardens of 26 of the principal City Companies. Amongst the company present were—Mr. John Masterman, M.P., Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Charles Price, Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the High Sheriff of Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, Mr. Alderman Moon, Mr. Rufford, M.P., Mr. W. G. Prescott, Mr. W. Robins, &c.; and the Masters and Wardens of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, Clothworkers, Dyers, Brewers, Leathersellers, Barbers, Bakers, Tallowchandlers, Armourers and Braziers, Saddlers, Cordwainers, Cooks, Coopers, Stationers, Apothecaries, Glass-sellers' Companies, and Companies of Harness-makers and Fan-makers.

SOIREE TO MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P.—A valedictory *soirée* to Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, previous to his embarkation for the United States of America, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday evening. At the commencement of the entertainment the large room was about three parts filled by the political and private friends of the honourable gentleman, but as the evening advanced the number was greatly augmented, a very large proportion consisting of females. Sir Joshua Walsley, president of the National Reform Association, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Thompson, Mr. John Williams, M.P. for Macclesfield, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. Serle, Mr. Le Blond, &c.

HER MAJESTY AND THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER'S DOMESTICS.—The Queen has generously extended her bounty to those members of the household of the late Queen Dowager whose length of servitude in the late King's establishment and of Queen Adelaide merited some permanent and yearly allowance. Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said, could not well come before the House of Commons to ask for a grant of public money, although they acknowledged that many of the royal servants, from the length of their service, were entitled to much respect. The Queen most graciously came forward, and out of her own purse has caused yearly bounties, varying from £30 to £60, to be awarded to those persons whose claims are most prominent.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—Mr. Paxton has reported favourably of the Abbey lands at Erith, the place selected by the Government as the Metropolitan Cemetery.

ALTERATIONS IN BILLINGSGATE MARKET.—The enlargement and improvement of this market are progressing rapidly: the stores and boiling-houses, which occupy the basement of the site of the old dock, are completed, and a scaffolding of considerable strength was erected on Wednesday morning on the new wharf, where a number of sheds and warehouses are to be built; and workmen are busily engaged on the improvements at the end of Dark House-lane. It is intended, when the new works are wholly completed, to remove the old shell-fish market to the basement above-mentioned (which is approached on either side by a flight of stone steps), and to convert the site of the old market and boiling-sheds into a commodious standing for railway vans and fishmongers' carts, thereby obviating the frequent obstructions to traffic which occur in the vicinity of the Custom House.

THE CENSUS.—The services of a numerous body of clerks, upwards of 100 in number, are being progressively called into requisition to perform the duties attendant upon the taking and calculating the results of the new census. The qualifications of candidates are now tested by stringent rules, and they are subject to an examination in logarithms, &c. The offices, in Craig's-court, are open, with a census staff, headed by Messrs. Farr and Mann, the appointed commissioners. After the declaration of the census in April next, the schedules being returned filled up, the active duties of calculation will be proceeded with and last until the next population return is ready for publication—viz. in about three years time.

A PARISH DEFAULTER.—A warrant was granted on Wednesday, at the Westminster Police Court, upon the application of Mr. James Rogers, solicitor and vestry clerk, accompanied by Mr. Morris, one of the overseers of St. John's, Westminster, against Mr. William Thomas Restell, upwards of fifteen years chief clerk to the governors of the poor of the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's, for embezzlement, he having absconded a few days ago with divers sums of money belonging to them, and being a defaulter to the amount of between £200 and £300. The circumstance has created considerable surprise in the two parishes, more particularly as the deficiency above stated scarcely exceeds the amount of one year's salary for the situation he held, and might have been much greater.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF BREAD IN LONDON AND PARIS.—Subjoined is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris:—The highest price of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 24 francs per 1½ hectolitre, which is equal to 36s. 8d. per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 48s. per quarter, it follows that wheat is 30½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 31s. 15c. the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 31s. 2d. per sack of 280 lb. English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 40s. per sack, it follows that flour is 28½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 29c. per kilogramme, which is equal to nearly 5d per 4 lb. loaf English weight; and the price of bread in London, at the full-priced shops, being 6½d. per 4 lb., it follows that bread is about thirty per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire of a very alarming character, and attended with a considerable destruction of valuable property, broke out in the immense range of premises belonging to Messrs. Beach, the leather manufacturers, situate in Wright's-road, Bermondsey. Owing to the highly inflammable nature of the stock-in-trade, coupled with the equally ignitable character of the buildings, the fire extended with unusual swiftness, so that in less than a quarter of an hour after the fire was first seen, at the lowest calculation, upwards of 100 feet of the three floors of the manufactory presented a regular blaze, and it was nearly three o'clock before the fire was extinguished. By that period a considerable portion of the manufactory was levelled with the ground, and the houses on the opposite side of the road much burned; fortunately, the other part of Messrs. Beach's premises have escaped comparatively uninjured. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending October 12:—Males, 720; females, 649; total, 1369. Deaths during the same period: Males, 445; females, 394; total, 839. Taking for comparison the ten weeks of 1840-49, it appears that the lowest number occurred in the corresponding week of 1845, and was 786; the highest in that of 1849, when it was 1075: the average of the ten weeks is 925, which, if augmented in the ratio of assumed increase of population, becomes 1009. The last number exhibits a high average mortality for autumn, and places the present state of the public health in an advantageous point of view. The deaths from the epidemic class of diseases were last week 207; in three previous years (1847-9), taking the same week in each, the deaths from epidemics were respectively 327, 448, and 372. But it is an important fact to be observed, that the present decrease of mortality is almost entirely confined to the juvenile part of the population; in no corresponding week of the previous ten years have the deaths of young persons under 15 years been so few as in last week, for the lowest number, which occurred in 1841, was 390, and the highest, which occurred in 1848, was 531. The following statement shows the deaths in three periods of life:—

	Last Week.	Average of Ten corresponding Weeks (1840-49).	
From birth to 15 years	365	459
16 to 60 years	279	297
60 years and upwards	187	168

When it appears, further, that whilst the rate of mortality now prevailing approaches the average amongst persons of middle age, it actually exceeds the average with sexagenarians and others at an advanced period of life. The diseases which attack the young, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough, prevail much less fatally than usual. Fever, however, seems to increase, last week it carried off 55 persons: in the previous week the number was only 36, and the average is about 40. Four of the cases now registered occurred in the London Fever Hospital. Diarrhoea and dysentery were fatal in 57 cases, which rather exceeds the average. The only instance in which cholera is mentioned is recorded in the following terms:—In Bethnal-green, Hackney-road sub-district, at 23, Ann's-place, on the 10th October, the widow of a sergeant in the army, aged 81 years, died from bilious calculi in the gall-bladder, causing diarrhoea and cholera (inquest). A woman of 60 years, who had been brought from Edward-street, Barnsbury-road, to St. George's Hospital, died on September 12 of "fever from want and exposure (6 weeks), erysipelas (3 days)." Four deaths are ascribed to purpura, an unusual number for this disease.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29.738. The mean reading of the thermometer in the shade was 49.3 inches, showing a further fall on previous weeks, and a temperature rather lower than the average of the same week in seven years. The temperature fell towards the end of the week. The wind, which was generally in S.W. in the early part of the week, blew from the N. and N.N.W. on the last three days.



SAINT HUBERT, PAINTED BY ALBERT DURER.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURES FROM THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND'S COLLECTION.

We have already illustrated this important sale, which commenced on the 12th of August, and continued through the eight following days. We now engrave four of the finest works.

The first specimen is from the Italian school—*A Dead Christ on the Knees of the Virgin*, painted by Annibal Carracci; sold for 192*l.*, to F. Roos. It is very brilliant in colour, very natural in tone, and admirable in composition.

Next is *St. Hubert*, by Albert Durer; sold for 316*l.*, to M. Roos. In this fine composition, St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen, is praying to the mysterious stag; the white horse by his side is painted with extraordinary delicacy of touch and remarkable finish.

Next is the *Death of the Virgin*, painted by Martin Schoon. Around the deathbed are the twelve Apostles administering religious consolation to the Virgin. The colouring of this picture is very brilliant, and it is in fine preservation. It was purchased for £245 by Mr. Nieuwenhuys.

Lastly, is *Christ giving the Keys to St. Peter*, painted by Rubens, and purchased for £1500 by Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford. In this superb picture, Christ is represented amongst his disciples; he wears a white robe, which falls off the shoulder, and shows the breast. The Saviour is addressing St. Peter, who kisses the hand of his Master, who gives him the keys of heaven and hell; St. Paul, St. John, and St. James being also present, and listening with surprise and attention. For grandeur of design, correctness of drawing, and harmonious colouring, this picture must be considered one of the most precious works in the Gallery.

The *Art Journal* for the present month contains an interesting report of the sale, specifying such pictures as realised something approaching to a

good price. We select the following:—The first day's sale consisted of forty-six pictures of the ancient Dutch, Flemish, and French schools, with one by Albert Durer. The principal of these were—A large gallery picture, a Family Party in a Garden, by Van der Helst, 992*l.* (Brunnit); Portrait of Van der Helst, by the painter, 67*l.*; Portrait of a Rabbi in black costume holding a letter in his left hand, and dated 1631, by Rembrandt, 283*l.* (M. Veymar, of the Hague); Portrait of Rembrandt, wearing a cap of crimson velvet, by himself, 312*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); Portrait of the Artist's Son, Rembrandt, 333*l.* (Brondgeest); The Owner of the Vineyard paying his Labourers, Rembrandt, 293*l.* (Von Cleef, of Utrecht); A small Portrait in Oriental Costume, Rembrandt, 375*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); St. Hubert kneeling before a Stag, Wouwermans, 250*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); A large Italian Landscape, with figures, cascades, &c., a very fine work by J. and A. Beth, 866*l.* (purchased for the Museum at Brussels); A Mountainous Landscape, J. Ruysdael, a picture of the highest class, with figures by A. Van der Velde, 1075*l.* (purchased for the Museum at Brussels); A Fleet in a Calm, W. Van der Velde, 208*l.* (Roos); A small picture of Norwegian Scenery, J. Ruysdael, 76*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); Vessels in a Storm, L. Backhuysen, 471*l.* (G. de Vries); La Fête des Rois, Jan Steen, £250*l.* (Pescatory); Flowers, J. Van Huysum, 250*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); A Dog, with Dead Game, Jan Weenix, 275*l.* (J. Scheurleer); a picture entitled Les Fléaux de Dieu, divided into two parts, one of which exhibits a shipwreck, and the other a town infected with the plague, L. Lombard, 155*l.* (Roos); A Seaport, Claude, 300*l.* (Roos); The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca, attributed to Claude, 208*l.* (Brondgeest); The Departure of the Queen of Sheba, also attributed to Claude, 208*l.* (Brondgeest).

The second day's sale comprised eighty pictures by modern painters, chiefly of the Dutch and French schools. A Meadow with Cattle, a very fine work by Brascassat, 542*l.* (P. Roos); An Interior, C. Brias, 300*l.* (A. Lamme); A View in Switzerland, A. Calame, 110*l.* (Landry); Interior of a Court-yard, Decamps, 95*l.* (P. Roos); View in the Herb Market of Antwerp, Dyckmans, 267*l.* (Nieuwenhuys); The Abdication of Charles V., L. Gaillait, 325*l.* (Engelberts, of Amsterdam); The Battle of Nieuwport, N. de Keyser, 475*l.* (Brondgeest); The Battle of Senef, N. de Keyser, 625*l.* (Brondgeest); Byron's Giaour, N. de Keyser, 183*l.* (G. de Vries); Albert and Isabella, N. de Keyser, 396*l.* (Van Twickel); Meadow with Cattle, J. Kobell, 408*l.* (Brondgeest); A Landscape, B. C. Koekkoek, 292*l.* (A. Lamme); St. John Baptist preaching in the Wilderness, C. Kruseman, 416*l.* (De Vries); The Four Reformers, by Labouchere, an amateur artist, 254*l.* (Gambart).

The third day's sale included seventy-two pictures of the ancient Flemish and Spanish schools. Of these the most important were—The Annunciation of the Virgin, Van Eyck, 448*l.* (Brunnit, the agent, it was understood, of the Emperor of Russia); La Vierge de Lucques, Van Eyck, 250*l.* (P. Engelberts); The Emperor Otho and the Empress Maria, by Dirk Van Haarlam, a painter of the early Flemish school, but little known, 750*l.* (Brondgeest); Two subjects from the Life of St. Bertin, Hemling, 1916*l.* (Roos); St. John the Baptist, and Mary Magdalen, a pair, Hemling, 408*l.* (Brondgeest); St. Etienne and St. Christopher, a pair, Hemling, 396*l.* (Roos); The Repose in Egypt, Hemling, 216*l.* (Heris); The Adoration of the Magi, Hemling, 538*l.* (Roos); A picture attributed to Hemling, and entitled L'Autel portatif de Charles Quint, 500*l.* (Weber, of Bonn, for the Museum of Berlin); two pictures also attributed to Hemling, The Birth of St. John and the Baptism of Christ, 334*l.* (Weber); The Crowning of the Virgin, Quintin Matsys, 166*l.* (Brunnit); two subjects, the Bust of Christ and the Bust of the Virgin, Q. Matsys, 196*l.* (De Vries); four subjects from the Life of Job, and La Mort du Juste, by B. Van Orley, 534*l.* (Roos); The Adoration of the Magi, L. de Leyden, 370*l.* (Roos); The Descent from the Cross, L. de Leyden, 583*l.* (Brunnit); Portrait of a Lady of Quality, Holbein, 416*l.* (Heris); Portrait of Sir Thomas More, Holbein, 154*l.* (Roos). Of the Spanish School, a noble picture by Murillo, The Assumption of the Virgin, was bought by M. Roos for the large sum of 3000*l.*; St. John of the Cross, Murillo, 208*l.* (Von Sonsbeck); A Holy Family, Murillo, 371*l.* (Roos); a similar subject attributed to the same painter, 100*l.* (Brondgeest); two exceedingly fine portraits by Velasquez, Philip IV. of Spain, and The Duke d'Olivarez, were knocked down to M. Brunnit for the Emperor of Russia, for 3240*l.*; and The Holy Family, by Spagnoletto, was bought by M. Roos at the price of 708*l.*

The sale, on the fourth day, consisted of eighty-four modern pictures; amongst these were A Stag-hunt, by Mœrenhout, 107*l.* (A. Lamme); The Cannon-shot, by W. J. J. Nuyen, a clever young painter of the Hague, who died in 1839, 375*l.* (the Baron Van Brienem); The Fish Market at Antwerp, by the same, 208*l.* (P. J. Landry); Maternal Love, Paul de la Roche, 608*l.* (Roos); The Three Magicians, Ary Scheffer, 498*l.* (Brondgeest); The Family of the Distiller, Sir D. Wilkie, 841*l.* (Grundy, of Liverpool).

On the fifth day were sold fifty-four pictures by the old Italian masters, nineteen of the old Flemish school, and three of the Dutch. Many of these realised large sums. The Virgin under a Palm-tree, Frà Bartolomeo, 1166*l.* (F. Roos); A Son of Cosmo de Medicis, A. Bronzino, 416*l.* (Pleschanoff, of St. Petersburg); Venice, Canaletti, 162*l.* (O. de Vries); the companion, 160*l.* (O. de Vries); St. Luke, Dominichino, 492*l.* (Dingwall); St. Joseph, Guido, 658*l.* (N. Brondgeest); The Martyrdom of St. Catherine, Guerino, a work of very high quality, 841*l.* (Brunnit); Sisera and Jael, Giordano, 120*l.* (F. Roos); Three Portraits, two male and one female, attributed to Giorgione, 188*l.* (A. Roos); St. Sebastian, B. Luini, 617*l.* (F. Roos); The Holy Family, B. Luini, a very fine specimen of the master, 1292*l.* (N. Brondgeest); St. Catherine with two Angels, half-lengths, B. Luini, 583*l.* (O. de Vries); St. Augustine, P. Perugino, 617*l.* (F. Roos); The Holy Family, P. Perugino, 1958*l.*, unquestionably one of the finest pictures of this early master (it was bought by M. Van Cuyk for the Gal-



DEAD CHRIST, PAINTED BY CARACCI.

ery of the Louvre, in Paris); The Holy Family, Jacopo Palma, called Il Vecchio, 316*l.* (O. de Vries); Portrait of a Lady of the Family of the Medici, Seb. del Piombo, 292*l.* (P. Engelberts); Christ at the Tomb, a noble work by the same painter, 2466*l.* (N. Brondgeest); Portrait of J. F. Penni, ascribed to Raffaele, 250*l.* (K. Veymar); The Holy Family, Raffaele, 1375*l.* (F. Roos, for one of the Royal Family of Holland, it was presumed); Portrait of Salésar, Raffaele, 1333*l.* (Brunnit); The Holy Family, Andrea del Sarto, 708*l.* (N. Brondgeest); La Vierge de Pade, Andrea del Sarto, after a contest of upwards of an hour, was knocked down to Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford, at 2521*l.*; Philip II. and his Mistress, Titian, 833*l.* (N. Brondgeest); a pair of pictures, The Triumph of Religion and the Triumph of Science, Titian, 1042*l.* (O. de Vries); La Columbine, Leonardo da Vinci, to M. Brunnit, the agent of the Emperor of Russia, at the enormous sum of 40,000 florins, about 3333*l.* sterling, the largest price given for any single picture at this sale. Leda; this is also a grand work by Leonardo da Vinci, it was disposed of to M. F. Roos for 2041*l.*. This concluded the Italian pictures. Of the Flemish works the principal were the following by Rubens:—Trinity, 658*l.* (F. Roos); The Tribute Money, 330*l.* (N. Brondgeest); The Wild Boar Hunt, 1666*l.* (F. Roos); Portrait of Baron Henry de Vicy, 585*l.* (Van Cuyk, for the Louvre); Portrait of Marie de Medicis, 330*l.* (O. de Vries); Portraits of the Archduke Albert and of the Queen Isabella of Spain, a pair, 433*l.* (F. Roos); portraits of Philippe le Roy and of Madame le Roy, a pair by Van Dyck. These pictures excited great interest, and were eagerly sought after: after a long and spirited bidding, Mr. Mawson succeeded in securing them for the Marquis of Hertford, at a cost of 5300*l.*. Portrait of Martin Pepin, Van Dyck, 358*l.* (bought for the Museum of Brussels); The Magdalen, Van Dyck, 208*l.* (J. A. Hoare); A Flemish Fête, D. Teniers, 1025*l.* (H. Brondgeest); Les Repos Cham-pêtre, G. Coques, 600*l.* (purchased for the Museum at Brussels). The three Dutch pictures sold on this day were, Portrait of John Pellicorne and his Son, and its companion, Portrait of Madame Pellicorne and her Daughter, by Rembrandt—to Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford, for 2516*l.*. The third of the Dutch pictures was a charming picture by Hobbema, The Water-Mill, well known to the amateur and collector, by whom it has generally been considered as the *chef-d'œuvre* of this artist: it was bought by Mr. Mawson, for the Marquis of Hertford, for 2250*l.*. The last three days of the sale were devoted to the marbles and drawings. The pictures realized about 96,000*l.*



THE DEATH OF THE VIRGIN.—PAINTED BY MARTIN SCHOON.



CHRIST GIVING THE KEYS TO ST. PETER.—PAINTED BY RUBENS.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., F.R.S., M.P. FOR WHITBY.

The subject of our memoir, only son of the late George Stephenson, of Tipton House, Derbyshire, was born at Wilmington, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, November 16, 1803. At ten years of age he was sent to the academy of Mr. John Bruce, of Newcastle, which he left when about sixteen; and having for a short time received private instruction in mathematics from Mr. Riddell (now headmaster of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich), he was apprenticed as a coal-viewer to Mr. Nicholas Wood. With him Robert Stephenson served at his underground occupation for three years. George Stephenson was then beginning to become known as an engineer; and, looking to better prospects for his son, sent him to the University at Edinburgh, where he entered in 1821, and for a session studied Natural Philosophy under Professor (afterwards Sir John) Leslie; Chemistry, under Dr. Hope; and Geology and Mineralogy, under Professor Jamieson. There was no more diligent student at the University. He knew the value of knowledge, and had gone there determined to work and learn. His studies were to his taste: every hour was made use of. His father could afford him only a single session. There was need he should be at the profession he was to live by; but the one session, so earnestly did he labour, not only taught him as much as is usually learnt in three, but taught him how to



ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P. FOR WHITBY.

teach himself. In 1822 he returned from Edinburgh, and commenced his apprenticeship to engineering under his father, who had just established a steam-engine manufactory at Newcastle. After two years of laborious application to the study and practice of his profession, his failing health gave evidence of overwork. Just then, Messrs. Herring, Graham, Poles, and others had on foot an expedition to explore the silver and gold mines of Venezuela, New Grenada, and Columbia, the charge of which they offered him; and the value of the voyage and change of climate to his health being strongly urged by Dr. Headlam, of Newcastle, his father consented to his acceptance of the appointment, and in 1824 he set out for South America. He remained for nearly four years in Columbia, and this little expedition of adventurers ultimately became the nucleus of the Columbian Mining Association.

On his way home, in 1828, he sailed from Carthagena round Cape Horn to New York, travelled through that state and through Upper and Lower Canada, and finally took ship from Quebec for England. At the period of the departure of Robert Stephenson on this mining expedition, the railways in England, with one exception, were private ones, from coal, lead, copper, and iron mines, to places of shipment upon sea, rivers, and canals. The Surrey Iron Railway, which obtained a first Act of Parliament in 1801, and a second in 1803, and which, reaching from the quarries at Mersham and Reigate to Croydon and the Thames, at Wandsworth, was twenty-one miles in length, was the one exception—the sole public railway of the kingdom, and, as a commercial speculation, its total failure had barred the extension of such lines of road. In locomotives, however, some progress had been made, several patents for locomotives upon common roads and railways, beginning with that of Messrs. Trevethick and Vivian, in 1802, had been taken out, the idea of which was probably suggested by the description of a model for the application of an expansive engine to the moving of wheel-carriages in Watts's patent, dated 1784, and the hint as to which he himself had received, so early as 1759, from a fellow student of the name of Robinson, in the University of Glasgow. This plan of locomotion, however, failed upon the Merthyr Tydvil Railroad, the mode of applying the power causing the wheel to slip round instead of turning upon the rail. To get rid of this difficulty, Mr. Blenkinsop, of Leeds, had patented, in 1811, a rack-rail, to be run upon with cogged-wheels, and which was worked at the Middleton Colliery for years.

Messrs. William and Edmund Chapman, in 1812, had taken out a patent for a fixed engine, with a chain to wind the carriages along the road, which failed, from the excessive wear and tear; and, in 1813, Mr. Brunton had patented a very ingenious locomotive, with a kind of moveable legs and feet to press upon the rails and enable the power to push the engine forward. But the use of this invention was superseded by the double-cylindrical locomotive, constructed by Mr. George Stephenson, and first tried upon the Killingworth Colliery Railroad, in the July of 1814, in which the power was so applied as to prevent the slip of the wheel. Steam and subsequent improvements were introduced, to obviate the necessity of cogged-wheels in transmitting the power of the engine to the wheels upon the rail. After this came improvements of various kinds, by Messrs. Losh and Stephenson, in the construction of locomotives, rails, and railway-chairs, specified in one of the most comprehensive and useful patents upon record, sealed September 30, 1816. Up to 1824, the period of Robert Stephenson's departure for South America, there were not above a dozen locomotives in use, and those were upon colliery-trams: the steam-horse, however, had, in some sort, proved his power, and was waiting for the road; and the Stratford and Moreton Railway, the first line opened for the carriage of goods and passengers, as well as minerals, and the Stockton and Darlington, were the one all but completed, and the other far advanced in construction.

During the absence of Robert Stephenson a new era may be said to have commenced in England. In the April of 1825, his old master, Nicholas Wood, published his well-known "Practical Treatise on Railroads," the first complete work upon the subject; and in that year of wildest speculation, general attention was first turned to railroads, and the idea of iron highways and swift travelling by steam first seized upon the public mind. The panic and commercial disasters of the next few years left people without means or energy for effort; but still the Liverpool and Manchester Line was commenced in 1826; and, on his return, in 1828, Robert Stephenson found that great work far towards completion, under the unconquerable energies of his father, and his earnest and able assistant, Mr. Joseph Locke, now M.P. for Honiton—a memoir of whom appeared in our Journal of Saturday, March 16, 1850.

George Stephenson's engine manufactory, at Newcastle, had, by force of the local growth of railways previous to 1825, the sudden impulse given to their construction in that year, and his several patents in connexion with them, become exclusively a locomotive manufactory; and to it at once, and for the ensuing three years, Robert Stephenson devoted by far the greater part of his time and attention; but worked also, however, as an engineer—executing, in 1829, the Warrington and Newton, and Leicester and Swannington lines. The motive power to be used upon the Manchester and Liverpool Railway was not yet determined upon. George Stephenson favoured locomotives; other high authorities, fixed engines. Messrs. Walker and Rastrick, appointed by the directors to visit Darlington and the neighbourhood of Newcastle, where both systems were to be found at work, reported in favour of fixed engines. Their conclusions were hotly controverted in a pamphlet, the joint production of Robert Stephenson and Joseph Locke. The careful reasonings of this pamphlet strengthened the directors in their desire to decide for locomotives; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, one of their number, they offered, on the 20th of April, 1829, a premium of £500 for the best locomotive, which must consume its own smoke, must not, with its complement of water in the boiler, exceed six tons in weight, and must be capable of drawing after it, on the level of a well-constructed railway, a train of carriages, weighing twenty tons, at the rate of ten miles an hour. Thus moderate were the hopes of power and speed on railways upon the eve of

the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool Line. If the engine could be made of less than six tons weight, so much the better; it need then only draw three times its own weight of carriages; and the winning engine must, in any case, be sold to the company for not more than £550.

The 6th of October, 1829, was fixed upon for the trial. Robert Stephenson, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Booth, then secretary of the Liverpool and Manchester, now of the London and North-western, and who from the first had favoured locomotives, went to work at once, resolved to outstrip the conditions, and leave no further doubt as to their superiority. Four engines were entered for the contest, of which, however, only three appeared upon the rails; and of these, the Rocket, of Robert Stephenson, weighing 4 tons 5 cwt., and which therefore, in accordance with the fixed terms, drew 12 tons 15 cwt., carried off the prize, put an end to the battle of locomotives and stationaries, and beyond measure raised the spirits of the directors by accomplishing an average of 14 miles an hour, and attaining a maximum speed on one trip of 20 miles.

This was the deciding point—to all practical purposes the beginning of our present system of railways.

Encouraged by this success, Robert Stephenson, with renewed earnestness, devoted his attention to locomotives, and accomplished numerous improvements, simplifying the working parts of the engine, increasing the steam generating capacity of the boiler, and so varying the proportions of the several parts of the engine as to attain increase of power and speed. Each engine that month by month issued from the factory was an improvement upon its predecessors, until the 14 and 20 miles an hour of the Rocket was raised to 60 and even 70 miles, and the Newcastle factory became the largest and most famous in the world. As railways spread, it sent engines to all the countries of Europe and the United States of America, and has manufactured altogether not fewer than 800 locomotives. We have now about 5000 miles of railway worked by nearly 2000 locomotives, which in the course of a single year collectively travel over more than 32,000,000 of miles—the whole distance from Earth to Sun in three years, or as much as three and a half times round the world per day; and carrying, in the course of a single year, not fewer than 60,000,000 passengers and 20,000,000 tons of goods. The rails upon these lines—which exceed 24,000 miles in length, and would therefore gird the world round with an iron band, weighing about 70 lb. per yard—have been raised from the mine, smelted, forged, and laid in the course of the last fifteen years; whilst in the construction of the ways 250,000,000 cubic yards, or not less than 350,000,000 tons, of earth and rock have, in tunnel, embankment, and cutting, been moved to greater or less distances.

Immediately before the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester, in 1830, Robert Stephenson was called upon to undertake the survey of the first projected line from London to Birmingham. The survey was commenced in October; the plans were prepared and deposited, in accordance with the then standing orders, by the end of November; but, from the excessive limit as to time, the design so dissatisfied Robert Stephenson, and presented so many important points for revision and improvement, that, by his advice, the bill was not brought before Parliament.

In the following year he gave his time almost exclusively to a minute study of the entire country between London and Birmingham; and, in the November of 1832, deposited complete and well-digested plans of the line in every essential particular as it now stands. The bill was strenuously opposed by the Grand Junction Canal Company and landowners, and was thrown out by the Lords' committee, although their chairman (Lord Wharfedale) was in its favour. However, in the following session, the same plans, with slight modifications, by way of concession to opponents, were again deposited; and, after hard Parliamentary fighting, the bill received the Royal assent in July, 1833. Robert Stephenson was instructed to prepare forthwith the designs and detailed plans, and the works were commenced under his sole direction on the 1st of June, 1834, when, without ceremony or parade of any kind, the first sod was cut in his presence by the contractor, upon Chalk Farm.

Up to this time Robert Stephenson, superintending the engine works, had lived at Newcastle; but, having entered into an arrangement with the directors of the London and Birmingham to give his time wholly to the execution of their line, he removed to London, set himself assiduously to the accomplishment of his great undertaking, opened first a portion of the line from London to Boxmoor, a distance of twenty-four miles, then from Boxmoor to Denbigh Hall, twenty-one miles, and from Birmingham to Rugby, thirty miles; and, finally, on the 15th of September, 1838, the entire line connecting London with Birmingham was opened to the public as unostentatiously and quietly as if the railway had been the common mode of conveyance in that district from time immemorial.

During the construction of the London and Birmingham, the success of the revolution in Holland had accomplished the independence of Belgium. The first ministers of the new King advised the immediate construction of railways. George and Robert Stephenson were consulted as to the best system of lines, and laid down a cross of trunk-lines, to extend on the one hand from Ostend to Liege, with the view of connexion, by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, with Cologne, and, on the other, from Antwerp through Brussels, to be connected through Mons with Valenciennes, and branch lines from the main trunks, making in all 347 miles, with careful foresight in the highway of connexion with future main European lines. The project was at once adopted, and sanctioned by law in 1834. The Stephensons were both decorated by the King with the Ribbon and Cross of the Legion of Honour; and, by the close of 1844, the entire of these lines were opened.

On completion of the London and Birmingham, Robert Stephenson, in conjunction with his father, undertook the Birmingham and Derby, North Midland, York and North Midland (to which his father chiefly devoted himself), Manchester and Leeds, Northern and Eastern, and for the next ten years was incessantly engaged upon the surveys, plans, Parliamentary battles, and construction of the vast network of lines, of which now more than five thousand miles, completed at a cost of more than 200 millions sterling, stretch in all directions throughout the kingdom.

During those ten years Robert Stephenson, as engineer in chief, executed the great iron cross of roads which unite London with Berwick on the one hand, and, on the other, Yarmouth with Holyhead, making, with the lines in connexion with them, not less than 1800 miles of the entire iron highways of the kingdom.

In 1846, in company with Mr. G. P. Bidder, Robert Stephenson visited Norway, to examine the country for the purpose of a railway between Christiansa and the Mysen Lake, a distance of about forty miles, and had conferred upon him, in mark of his able services, by the King of Norway and Sweden, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf.

In the famous contest as to the relative merits of the wide ways of the Great Western, and the narrow of the Bristol and Exeter South-Western, which so hotly excited with the gauge races the railway world in 1845–46, and was to determine the way-width, distances, and alliances of all future lines, Robert Stephenson took the lead in the narrow gauge interest.

At the general election of 1847 he was returned to Parliament, without opposition, for the borough of Whitby, in Yorkshire, as a Conservative and Protectionist, opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Of the works conducted to completion by Robert Stephenson, one of the greatest is the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, with its magnificent high level bridge (with suspension roadway under the railway) over the Tyne at Newcastle—of which illustrations are to be found in our Numbers of May 1, 1847, and Sept. 1, 1849; and the beautiful viaduct of twenty-eight arches, of 125 feet height, and 61 feet 6 inches span, across the broad valley of the Tweed at Berwick, connecting the North British line with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and completing a continuous railway route from London to Aberdeen, close by the old strong border hold of Berwick Castle.

The Tweed Viaduct, taking into account its length, 2170 feet, and height, 125 feet, is the largest stone viaduct in the world. A drawing of it is given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 24, 1850. The foundation stone was laid on the 15th of May, 1847. Two years were spent in pumping with a fifty-horse engine from the coffer-dams, driving piles with Nasmyth's patent steam-drivers, to get a firm rest in the natural loose sand foundation, and building the under stone-work. The whole contains upwards of a million cubic feet of masonry, and in the inner portion of the arches two millions and a half of bricks. The key-stone of the last arch was laid on the 26th of March, 1850; and on the 29th of August the viaduct was opened by the Queen in person, who herself named it the ROYAL BORDER BRIDGE. On this occasion Robert Stephenson was presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and immediately after, through Lord Grey, offered the honour of knighthood, which he, however, very respectfully declined.

But in magnitude of works and conquest of difficulties this line bears scarce a comparison with the Chester and Holyhead, comprising in its length of 84½ miles, the Chester Tunnel of 405 yards in length, the tunnel of 580 yards through Penmaen Rhos; of 630, 220, 440, 920, 760, and 550 yards, through Penmaen Bach, Penmaen Mawr, the ranges of hills between the Ogwen Valley and the Menai, and the high grounds of Anglesey, beyond Maltraeth Marsh—in all 442½ yards of tunnel, through mountains and promontories of red sandstone, limestone, greenstone, basalt, slate, primary sandstone, rock, and clay; and, in addition to these, the forty-five-arch viaduct to the Dee-bridge, the vast sea-walls, and avalanche timber galleries along the coast, and, above all, the greatest, the invention of Robert Stephenson, the last and crowning triumph of engineering skill, the huge iron box bridges over the Conway, at the Castle, and the Menai, at the Britannia Rock.

The history of these bridges is, from first to last, full of instruction. There was no model for them anywhere, no bridge in existence to give the idea. It was forced upon Robert Stephenson by the natural and set difficulties to be overcome. At both Conway and the Menai, the depth of channel (50 to 60 feet), the rocky bottom, the rise and fall of tide (20 feet), the necessity of keeping the channels clear for navigation, rendered it impossible at either place to construct a bridge with fixed centerings for the arches. These obstacles, however, it was proposed to overcome at Conway, by constructing the one arch iron bridge of 350 feet span upon a framework raised upon pontoons, and which could be floated in its complete condition to the piers at high water, and lowered into its place by the fall of the tide.

The Chester and Holyhead company obtained their first act in the July of 1844. It proposed to use one of the road-ways of Telford's suspension-bridge of 1822 for the purposes of the railway traffic, and to divide the trains and draw the portions across with horses, so as to avoid the risk of overloading the bridge. This clumsy device was, unfortunately for cost but fortunately for safety, speed of transit, and the triumph of engineering, knocked on the head by a proviso, introduced by Woods and Forests into the bill, that the use of the Menai-bridge should only be temporary. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to select some new point for a railway bridge across the Straits. The Britannia Rock was fixed upon for the centre pier of two cast-iron arches of 350 feet span and 105 feet above high-water, and for the construction without centering.

A plan some years before devised by Sir Isambard Brunel, of building arches by placing equal and corresponding portions at the opposite sides of the pier at

the same time, and tying them together by cross rods, was resolved upon, to avoid centerings. So far, ingenuity had laid all needful plans to overcome the difficulties as they stood. But others were soon presented. It was urged that the proposed bridge, by its piers and lowness at the sides of the arches, would dangerously narrow the practicable water-way at the Britannia Rock. An Admiralty commission was therefore appointed, and insisted upon one hundred feet above the water at spring tide, not merely in the centre of the arch, but at the sides. The arch, therefore, must either be fifty feet higher in the centre than was laid down upon his plan, or a suspension or some other mode of level bridge must be adopted.

The objection of the suspension principle applied to railways arose from the unsteadiness of the way. "When the train went on the Stockton and Darlington suspension-bridge, the rails rose up three feet in front of the engine, and the bridge could not be used." In view of this difficulty, several plans were proposed for stiffening the platform of suspension-bridges—some, especially that of Mr. Rendel used in repairing Telford's Menai bridge, very ingenious and effective, but not sufficiently so to give security of success in application to a railway bridge. Robert Stephenson, therefore, fixed his entire attention upon the one idea of obtaining a stiff platform to a suspension-bridge. A plan devised by him in 1841 for a small iron bridge over the river Lea, in the town of Ware, re-occurred to him, giving the idea of a suspended wrought-iron tube through which the trains might pass. After long consideration, this suspended tube presented itself to his mind as a beam laid across the Straits; the chains, which had hitherto been looked upon as the main source of strength, came to be viewed as auxiliaries that it might even be possible to dispense with. The best shape for the hollow beam was then brought under review—the elliptical resolved upon—and, upon the 13th and 14th of March, 1845, instructions were given by Robert Stephenson to his assistants, Messrs. Berkeley and Marshall, to prepare drawings of a tubular bridge, with double thickness of plates at top and bottom.

The plans for the deviations of the line had been deposited in November, 1844. The Parliamentary session had already commenced: a strenuous opposition was ready to contest every inch of ground, every idea of the plan. There was no time for experiments. Mr. John Laird, the iron-ship builder, then a member of the Chester and Holyhead board, at once took up the idea of the wrought-iron tubular bridge—expressed confidence in its strength, founded upon his experience as to iron ships, and the enormous strains they had borne when stranded, uninjured. In corroboration of this, there was the case of the *Prince of Wales* iron steamer, which, by a slip in launching, was brought with her bows resting upon the top of the wharf at Blackwall, so as to leave 110 feet of her keel unsupported, without suffering any injury worth mention. These and similar facts mentioned by Mr. Fairbairn, who stated that he was ready to prop an iron vessel with her machinery, which would weigh from 1000 to 1200 tons, in the centre, without support from end to end, and the approval of the plan by his father, were the sole amount of evidence and aid in support of his but just invented bridge with which Robert Stephenson had to go before the Parliamentary Committee, in the beginning of May, 1845. He was able, at all events, to convince the committee of the completeness of his own faith in the plan; one question and answer, even in our brief notice, deserves to be recorded. "You have no doubt, Mr. Stephenson, that the principle applied to this great span will give ample security to the public?" "Oh, I am quite sure of it." The bill received the Royal assent on the 30th of June, and, with the consent of the directors, a series of elaborate and costly experiments in test of the strength of wrought-iron tubes, and to determine the form and construction of greatest strength, were set on foot. For an account of these experiments, resulting in the cellular double top and bottomed tubes, conducted by Messrs. Fairbairn, Professor Hodgkinson, and Mr. Edwin Clark, for the most part under the suggestion and advice of Robert Stephenson, and which abound in ingenuity and interest, and for the minute details of the construction of every portion of the tubes, and every proceeding connected with their floating and final fixture in position, we must refer our readers to the elaborate volumes, with diagrams and drawings, of Mr. Edwin Clark, the resident engineer of the works, recently published by Day and Son, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and Weale, High Holborn; or to the pamphlet by Mr. Latimer Clark, Chapman and Hall, Strand.

The recent rapid march of discovery, the vast works completed, the prophesied impossibilities accomplished, had done much in the way of caution to incredulity, but still there were wondrous wise head-shakings at mention of this bridge. People almost sneered at the idea of a mere pipe for trains to run through across the Straits: 450 feet of an iron tube without support from end to end, at a height of 100 feet, was laughed at as sheer madness. There were plenty of people who knew that its own weight would break it; thousands who would see the whole world through it before they went. The work, however, went on. The tube, or wrought-iron box bridge, being determined upon for the Menai, was adopted also for Conway. On the 15th of June, 1846, the first stone of that bridge was laid; the first tube begun in March, 1847; floated on the 6th of March, 1847; raised and let down upon its piers on the 16th of April; and on the 1st of May it was in use for traffic; and by the end of October, 1848, the second tube was also in use, the whole having cost, £145,190. There was, therefore, an end of doubt. True, the tube was but 400 feet clear in length, and each tube of the Britannia would be 460. It was but 18 feet above the water, and the Britannia would be raised to more than 100 feet. Still, the problem of the bridge was practically solved, its strength tested; it was a covered highway, through which the trains crossed that 400 feet on as firm a road as when the rails were laid on level ground. At the Menai, too, the work went diligently on. The first stone of the Britannia Tower was laid without ceremony of any kind, on the 21st of Sept., 1846. There are stones in the tower 20 feet in length, some that weigh 12 and 14 tons; it contains 293,250 cubic feet of stone, weighing 20,000 tons, and in the way of beams and girders, there are 387 tons of cast iron built into it. Speaking of it, and the towers on land and other buildings, when placing the last stone of the Britannia Tower, on the 22nd of June, 1849, Robert Stephenson said, "No one at first believed it possible that so vast a body of masonry could have been constructed within so short a period. The contractors had spared no expense, wisely judging that early liberality was final economy. Not less than two millions and a half of cubic feet of masonry had been constructed, though three years had not elapsed since the laying of the first stone. The height of the work averaged 100 feet: the tower upon which they stood peered above the waters 245 feet. The work had gone quietly on with such perseverance that three cubic feet had been accomplished a minute since the commencement, allowing 12 working hours to the day, and six working days to the week."

The first rivet of the Britannia tubes was driven on the 10th of August, 1847. The first tube (which, set on end, would stretch 107 feet above the top of the cross of St. Paul's) was floated on the 20th of June, 1849, Messrs. Locke and Brunel, eager for this triumph of their common art, being there to guide it, in presence of ten thousand people, to its place at the base of the towers. On the 10th of August the hydraulic presses commenced heaving up the mighty weight, heavy as "thirty thousand men," which was finally laid in its position on the 9th of November. The second tube was floated on the 4th of December—let down upon its bed on the 7th of February, 1850. On the 3rd of March the Carnarvon land-tube was placed, the first engine passed through the tubes, and the last rivet of the complete half of the bridge was driven by Robert Stephenson on the 5th, and the single line was opened for public traffic on the 18th—of which, with a drawing of the bridge, an illustration was given in our Number of March 23. On the 10th of June the third tube was floated, and on the 11th of July laid in position upon the towers. On the 25th the last tube was floated, it was laid into position, and the double line of way opened to traffic on the 19th of October, at a total cost of £601,865.

The bridge now practically consists of two tubes, of more than a quarter of a mile each in length, and weighing together upwards of ten thousand tons, or "more than four times that of a 120-gun ship ready for sea." The trains speed through at unslackened pace, as if it were a tunnel through solid rock on land, and not a hundred feet in air above the roaring sea. These tubes, in strengthening angle-plates and framework alone, contain 65 miles of iron: the entire structure is made of 186,000 separate pieces, through which are 7,000,000 holes; the plates are clasped together by 2,000,000 rivets, clenched at red heat, and which, as they cooled, by their contraction drew the plates together to the firmness of a solid piece. The huge tubes stretch across the Straits like two enormous beams bored for the trains, or two huge iron ships, open at the prow and stern; or a vast boiler, with the trains steaming through the fire-way.

In not one of his calculations has the inventor of this new bridge been disappointed. The bend allowed in making the tubes was braced to perfect level on the centres being joined. The sinking from the heaviest train is less than was calculated upon. The changes resultant upon temperature also prove the correctness of the calculations upon that score, and the sound judgment of laying the ends of each line of tube free play upon rollers and balls.

The enormous tunnel, that scarce stirs to the heaviest trains, stretches itself in the warmth of the noonday sun, gathers itself back under the chill of night, bends toward every gleam of sunshine, and shrinks from every cloud. Mr. Clark gives diagrams of these changes, which are worth careful looking at. The severest storm does not vibrate the tubes more than a quarter of an inch, and the heaviest trains deflect them about three-tenths of an inch; and for measuring this deflection Robert Stephenson has adopted in the tubes a very ingenious water and oil level.

In admiration of these giant works, which we thus imperfectly have endeavoured to describe, Durham College presented Robert Stephenson with an honorary degree; and on the 30th of July last, his fellow-townsmen and friends entertained him at a banquet, to which upwards of 400 persons sat down, in the new Great Central Railway Station at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a report of which is given in our publication of August 10th.

In addition to the works already named, Mr. Stephenson constructed the Florence and Leighorn line of about 60 miles, and he is now in Switzerland for the purpose of advising as to the best system of railway for the cantons. In addition to his railway labours, he has been an honorary member of the sanitary and sewerage commissions, to both of which he has devoted considerable time and attention.

Robert Stephenson married, in 1829, Frances, daughter of John Sanderson, merchant of London in 1829. She died in 1842.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn.

On Saturday a number of persons interested in the sciences of chemistry and geology assembled at Mr. Tennant's, 149, Strand, for the purpose of inspecting a large lump of gold, imported within the last few days from California. This lump was found in the valley of the Sacramento, and is supposed to have been originally derived from what are termed "Murphy's diggings." The gross weight of the mass is 26 lb. 9 oz., and is estimated by Mr. Tennant to contain 15 lb. of gold, and is valued at £720. That sum, in fact, has been offered for the specimen; the owner, however, estimates it to contain 16 lb. of gold, and demands £800 for the lump. This dispute is to be decided by Sir Michael Faraday.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

An aggregate meeting of the members of the National Reform Association took place on Monday, at the London Tavern, at twelve o'clock. Sir Joshua Walmesley, M.P., was in the chair.

On the platform were Messrs. J. Hume, M.P.; Fox, M.P.; Feargus O'Connor, M.P.; J. Williams, M.P.; George Thompson, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Lord D. Stuart, M.P., &c. Messrs. Hume, O'Connor, and Thompson were loudly cheered by the meeting upon making their appearance. There was an Asiatic gentleman present near Mr. G. Thompson, said to be the Vakel of the Rajah of Sattara.

The body of the hall was fully occupied by the public.

Sir J. Walmesley, M.P., explained the object of the present meeting of the Association, which, he said, was for promoting efficient and honest Parliamentary reform. He was rejoiced to see so many honest uncompromising popular advocates of the cause; and he hoped they would live to see the result of their efforts in its achievement. He had letters from Messrs. Cobden and Bright, expressing regret at being obliged to be absent, and stating their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The council had deemed it expedient to call the meeting with the purpose of reviewing the acts of the last session, with the view of guiding the people for the future, as well as for the purpose of stating the changes that had taken place in the council, with the view of uniting all classes, irrespective of property, in the common end of the Association. Finally, to organise public meetings all over the provinces. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to review the proceedings of Parliament in the past session, stating that only one measure respecting Ireland had been successful. He referred to Mr. Locke King's motion, and to the "people's charter," brought forward by the hon. member for Nottingham (cheers), which was only permitted to occupy seventeen minutes by a "count out." He also adverted to Mr. Clay's defeated measure for placing compound householders on the registry. But the House of Commons was not, however, idle, for it voted £12,000 a year to the Duke of Cambridge (groans); it voted £9000 to build stables at Marlborough House for a Prince of nine years of age; it also voted £12,700, in addition to £71,000 previously voted, to build a residence for the British Minister at Constantinople, whose salary amounted to the difference between that and £195,700 for the preceding eight years. This slight glance at what had been done, as well as what had been left undone by Parliament, showed no improvement in legislation, and proved that what was to be done should be done out of doors, and irrespective of the legislative body. The chairman went on to state the changes that had taken place in the constitution of the council of the Association—namely, the abolition of the £10 qualification to vote for members of that body, and its relegation to the subscribers at large, and stated that this change had given the utmost satisfaction. He denied that the Association entertained any revolutionary intentions, and asserted that they only sought free representation. Not one man in seven had a vote for members to Parliament, and not one in seven of these was a free agent. Therefore, the country was governed by an oligarchy, not by Queen, Lords, and Commons; and it was to assert the principles of the constitution that the Association laboured. The chairman, having recounted the objects of the Association—namely, household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equalisation of the constituencies—concluded by expressing a hope that they would be able to organise the whole country in favour of these propositions; but, at the same time, it was always prepared to promote practical reforms in other directions.

Mr. Serle proposed the first resolution; viz.—

That, on a deliberate review of the proceedings during the late session of Parliament, this meeting feels called on to express its strong dissatisfaction with many of the votes of the public mind—votes altogether unwarranted, either by the reasons assigned to justify them, or by the financial condition of the country; that, connecting these votes with the neglect of the numerous petitions of the people for Parliamentary and other reforms at home, the disregard of the general and just complaints of our fellow-subjects in the colonies abroad, the continuance of heavy and oppressive taxation, and the maintenance of overgrown and unnecessary establishments, this meeting is deeply impressed with the necessity of a radical reform of the Commons House of Parliament, for the purpose of giving to the people a constitutional control over the proceedings of that assembly, and consequently over the taxation and expenditure of the country.

Mr. Fox, M.P., seconded the resolution in a clever review of the colonial and education measures submitted to the House last session. With regard to his own Education (Secular) Bill, he observed, that its fate proclaimed two or three lessons, for the sake of which a temporary defeat might well be put up with. For one thing, it showed a much stronger disposition on the part of the many to have knowledge than it did on the part of the few to refuse it. It showed also that some external influence had been made to bear upon the Prime Minister between the first and the second reading of the bill, for the ground assumed by Lord J. Russell on the one occasion differed essentially from the position taken up on the other. This showed that the noble Lord had been taking counsel in the interim; and he (Mr. Fox) much feared he had gone for counsel to a body who had never been friendly to education. He (Mr. Fox) had no notion of mitred counsellors (cheers), either as regarded the promotion of the profundities of science or the extension and diffusion of the simplest elements of knowledge. (Cheers.) A majority larger than the usual anti-reforming majorities mustered to defeat his bill, and what was the reason? Simply this, that there was a combination of the priest-ridden of all factions. (Cheers.) Those who held Europe in darkness when they had the power sent their representatives to oppose his bill. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (laughter) sent his representative, so did the Puseyite section of the Church of England, and so did the bigoted and intolerant of all sects. These circumstances, however, only increased his determination to work out the question. (Cheers.) He was determined to solve the question of whether the people had not the right, and whether it was not their interest, to have education uncontrolled by priest or Government. (Cheers.) He would not present his bill in exactly the same form; for he would take care that Lord J. Russell's complaint, that too much power would be placed in the hands of the Privy Council, should be removed.

After some observations from Mr. Hume, Lord Dudley Stuart, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. F. O'Connor,

The resolution was put and carried, amidst much cheering.

The next resolution, which had reference to the necessity of prompt action being paid to the replenishment of the exchequer, was carried in like manner.

Addresses from Mr. Nicolay, Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. H. Vincent, and Mr. Ingham (introduced as a working man), closed the proceedings, which lasted four hours.

CONFLAGRATION AT SEA.—Much anxiety has been evinced in the City respecting the loss of a first-class steam-ship in the Atlantic, which is reported to have been totally destroyed by fire. The following details were furnished by Mr. Barras, captain of the *William*, from Quebec, who communicated the loss to the authorities at Lloyd's. The *William* left Great Matis, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 4th ult., and on the evening of the 12th a large steamer, with three masts, was observed in lat. 46 deg. 14 min. N., lon. 56 deg. 27 min. W., steering to the north-west. The mention of this circumstance is the more necessary, in order that this ship might not be confounded with the one that was subsequently seen on fire, as she was proceeding in quite a different direction. Towards dusk on the following day a strong lurid glare was noticed about fifteen miles to the southward of their course, and Mr. Barras, concluding that it was caused by some unfortunate ship in flames, very promptly bore down towards her, with a view of picking up the crew. He directed a good look-out to be kept, it being thought that those on board had left in the boats, and were knocking about in the ocean. During the period the *William* was making for the blazing ship, the wind blowing from the N.E., the flames raged with terrific violence, and, to use an expression of one of the crew, "it looked more like a mountain of fire than a ship in flames." The scene is described to have been one of awful grandeur, both ocean and sky being illuminated as far as the eye could reach. In the course of two or three hours the *William* got within a quarter of a mile of the flaming wreck. She was enveloped in flames from stem to stern, and from her light build and a quantity of ironwork, it was apparent that she was a steamer, and that of a large class. She was burned within a foot of the water's edge. Mr. Barras states that he saw the platform between the paddle-boxes, the iron stanchions, and the davits for the stern boats, a rig only adopted by steamers. They had a full view of the deck of the vessel, and nothing could be seen of the crew or the passengers. It being supposed that they had taken to the boats and had been picked up by one of the many vessels that take the track at this period of the year, the *William*, after continuing in the vicinity of the wreck, was held to her course on the wind, a bright light being kept up, and a good look out in all directions. A sail was observed in the south, steering N.W., and it is thought she might have succeeded in getting those belonging to the steamer on board. At daybreak hands were sent up to look round on all points for the boats, but none were to be seen. A craft was noticed in the N.E. steering W., but nothing else. Mr. Barras can give no opinion as to where the unfortunate vessel was from, or where she was bound, but he is confident she was a steamer. The spot of her destruction was about four days' run from Halifax, but not being in the usual course to that port, will account for the American mail not bringing tidings of the conflagration. It is the impression of those belonging to the *William*, that the crew and passengers had escaped. When they got down to her she had apparently been burning six or eight hours, and as the weather had been very fair, the moon being up, they concluded that all had got away in the boats, and had been picked up.

SELFISHNESS.—We regret to learn that the Duke of Rutland's keepers have received instructions to prevent persons from visiting the celebrated Druidical remains, historically named "the Druids' Pulpit," situate near Stan-edge Pole, Yorkshire, on the plea that it would disturb the birds. This celebrated spot has been the resort of antiquaries, naturalists, and artists for ages; yet now, forsooth, they are to be warned off, lest they should cause a few grouse to take wing. Several parties on their way to the place have been stopped during the last few weeks.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY FROM HOME-GROWN PRODUCE.—We pay to the foreigner about half a million annually for silk plush employed in the manufacture of very "shiny" and stiff hats, whilst our own flax fields would afford us a much more agreeable and cool material, and one more closely resembling beaver. The flax, for this purpose, should be prepared without steeping; retaining, by this omission, all the natural gloss and silkiness of the fibre, and rendering it capable of receiving a permanent jet dye without at all injuring its appearance. In the other essentials—economy, flexibility, and lightness—no other material, animal or vegetable, can excel plush made from fine flax; and, if upon a similar foundation, the hat may be folded into any shape without breaking it.

POTATO FLOUR.—An importation having taken place from abroad of a quantity of farina or potato flour, the importer requested that it might be regarded in the same manner as wheat flour, and delivered at the duty of 4½d. per cwt.; but, as the article appears to be not only serviceable for food but also as an important material in a manufacturing process, it was decided to be liable to the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. as a manufactured article, and ordered to be charged accordingly.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At a recent meeting of the corporation of Derby the Mayor stated that the chain he then had the honour to wear was the one worn by the late Lord Chief Justice of England, and that it had been obtained from Lord Denman by the corporation for all future chief magistrates of the borough. We understand the corporation obtained the chain upon the same terms as it would have been transferred to Lord Campbell, if his Lordship had taken it from his noble predecessor.

The Duke of Northumberland, accompanied by Commodore Sir Thomas Herber and Captain Purdo, R.N., made a survey of the river Tyne, a few days ago, from Newcastle to the Bar, and after remaining at the entrance of the harbour for a considerable space of time, the party returned in the steamer to Newcastle.

About £70,000 has been paid by the government of Spain for the American mail steamships *Ibernia* and *Caledonia*. Mr. Penn, the eminent Thames engineer, has been engaged at Liverpool in surveying these vessels, with the view of determining their approximate value.

On Thursday night week a fire broke out in the mill of Mr. Rogers, Rochdale, supposed to have been occasioned by the heating of friction of one of the beaters in the scratching-room. Nearly £5000 worth of damage was done.

Lord Ossulston killed with his own gun, over two brace of pointers, forty-four brace of partridges, one snipe, one rabbit, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, one day last week, on a farm belonging to the Earl of Tankerville, at Doddington, near Wooler.

Mr. Herbert Watkyn Williams Wynn has been elected, without opposition, as a knight of the shire to serve in Parliament for the county of Montgomery, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Watkyn Williams Wynn, deceased.

A medical man at Preston has discovered a method of producing fire without smoke. His plan is called "the atmo-pyre," or solid gas fire.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that "an experiment is making by the Midland Railway company to carry first-class passengers at a penny per mile, and the second-class at a halfpenny. So far it has proved satisfactory; and if it continue, it will be tried between Derby and Nottingham."

All operations connected with the submarine telegraph between England and France are now suspended till the spring. The interval will be employed in manufacturing the wire cables and other apparatus, so that the electric line may be completed by May.

A Preston contemporary gives an account of a man being gored to death by a bull on its way to an agricultural meeting, and adds, in a tone of congratulation to the inhabitants of Preston, "The beast was sold on Thursday to two of our town butchers, and in all probability his carcass will form part of the beef stock of to-day's market."

Captain Kennedy, of the *Erin-go-bragh* steamer, who saved the *Ocean Queen*, value £5700, from wreck, off the southern coast of Ireland, some time ago, has been awarded the munificent salvage of £301 for his exertions and humanity on the occasion.

The Senate of the United States has refused to strike out of the Naval Appropriation Bill the proviso that flogging in the navy should be no longer inflicted or endured. The Senate have also provided that flogging should cease in commercial as well as naval vessels.

A railway of three miles and a half, at a cost of £50,000, is proposed from Brentford to Wormwood Scrubbs, to unite the South-Western, Great Western, and London and North-Western.

The Vale of Neath and South Wales Brewery liabilities are estimated by Mr. Norris, the official manager, at £120,000.

The accounts from the wine-growing districts of the south of France and elsewhere represent the prospects of a good harvest as being very doubtful. The general expectation seems to be that the produce will be under average, as regards quantity and quality.

Accounts from Pittsburgh (United States) state, that on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, hundreds of fugitive slaves started off suddenly for Canada, leaving the principal hotels and private residences almost entirely destitute of servants.

The *Emma Eugenia*, hired convict ship, is now at moorings opposite the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, taking on board female convicts to the number of 170, for conveyance to Hobart Town. She is in charge of Mr. Davies, a master of 1849, with Mr. John Bower, M.D., surgeon of 1841.

According to the *Exeter Gazette*, the Rev. G. C. Gorham is seriously ill, at Bramford Speke, and his medical advisers are in constant daily attendance.

The Birmingham committee of the Peel statue have decided on making application to the Commissioners of the Street Act to grant permission for the erection of the statue, when completed, at the junction of various streets opposite Christ Church, and where the pillar sustaining a gas lamp now stands in that town.

A steam communication is projected between Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and Dantzic by means of small steamers on the Vistula and the river Saw. The preliminary negotiations have already been made.

Accounts from Mexico to the 24th of August state that the Indians still continue their ravages, but the Commandant-General of the state of Durango was making great preparations to put an end to their incursions.

The deaths by cholera in the city of Mexico, from May 17 to August 12, were 7810 out of 16,506 cases. The disease has disappeared at Puebla, and is declining at Vera Cruz, but is on the increase at Orizaba.

A vessel arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with seven of the Contoy prisoners, who had been liberated by the Governor-General of Cuba.

The Railway Commissioners have remitted the tax upon excursion trains when they carry passengers at less than 1d per mile.

The call of £120, made by the Master in Chancery Brougham to pay off the liabilities of the Wolverhampton, Chester, and Birkenhead Railway Company, has been paid in full by the members of the provisional committee.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have just issued cards of invitation for a ball, to be given in the Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The salmon fishing in the Tweed closed on Tuesday last; the season is generally allowed to be the most unfruitful on record.

Mr. Betts, the chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, on Friday week, was riding through his grounds at Preston Hall, near Maidstone, when his horse, a very spirited one, shied. He was thrown on the neck of the animal, and the end of his riding whip, which was of the kind used by huntsmen, perforated through his spectacle into his left eye. Several pieces of the glass also got into the eye, all of which the medical gentlemen have not as yet been successful in extracting. Mr. Betts's sufferings are very severe, and it is doubtful whether the eye can be saved.

Thomas Lamb, who was awaiting his trial for an assault upon Mrs. Cannon, of Garth-hall, near Brough, has escaped from Selby Gaol. This he accomplished by picking a lock, making a bold push past some people who stood in his way, and dropping through a window.

The Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral and Prebendary of York, has subscribed the sum of £300, being the amount required to complete the tower of Allhallows Church in Exeter—a beautiful structure, but which had long been a disgrace to the churchmen of Exeter, in consequence of its unfinished state.

A child, at Broomhill, near Sheffield, died on Wednesday week, from eating privet berries.

On Thursday week, the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham, had been enjoying a day's hunting in the neighbourhood of Brandysh (Yorkshire), and in returning to the residence of his noble parent in the evening the horse on which he was riding suddenly shied, and setting off at full speed, ran near a large tree, and Mr. Duncombe was struck on the head with considerable violence by one of the overhanging branches. Several teeth were removed, and other injury on the head resulted from the blow.

As the three o'clock down train on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, on Sunday afternoon, was passing over the line near Rew, a fine fox attempted to cross, was caught by the wheel of the locomotive, and completely guillotined on the spot.

Sophia Quibbs, an elderly woman, while crossing the railway in South Shields, a short time since, was struck by an engine, and thrown upon her back between the rails, when 33 waggons passed over her without inflicting the slightest injury!

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the farm of Mr. James Alder, West-end, Esher. Engines were procured from Claremont and Esher place, but, notwithstanding every exertion, no fewer than eleven racks of wheat, barley, &c., were destroyed. Two large barns and stables were also consumed. Some valuable horses were saved with difficulty. Strong suspicions exist that the fire was occasioned by an incendiary. It is stated that Mr. Alder is insured.

It is stated by the *Newcastle Journal* that Mr. Trotter, of Bishop Middleton, has sold his prize bull, "Sussex," to an agent of Baron Rothschild, at a great price. The bull left Ferryhill station yesterday week, en route for Germany.

The project of the junction of the Strasbourg Railway with the Chemin de Fer du Nord (France) is decided upon. The point of junction will be at La Chapelle. The works are to commence forthwith; and, when these are finished, goods and merchandise will be transferred from one railway to the other without any change of carriage.

The subscription on behalf of the expelled Wesleyan ministers, Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, having reached the sum of £3300, each of these gentlemen has been presented with a cheque for £1100. The warfare between the Conference party and the reformers and the Wesleyans throughout the connexion continues, and numerous expulsions have taken place at Manchester, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bristol.

The import of the foreign grain, wheat, &c., into Liverpool, for the fortnight ending 8th October, 1850, was 193,439 bushels wheat, 189 bags ditto, 69,492 barrels flour, 10,429 bags ditto, 100 bags potato flour, 26,824 bushels Indian corn, 13,776 bushels barley, 30 bags ditto, 19,936 bushels beans, 1880 bushels peas, 5480 bushels oats, 30 bags ditto.

Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors for completing the Cork and London Railway, have got the contract for making the wire rope to be used in the electric telegraph about to be laid down between Dover and Calais for a submarine communication.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CÆCUS.—It is not deficient in ingenuity; but, with such a crowd of pieces, there is so much confusion, that no one would look at the diagram twice.

JUVENIS.—You have almost succeeded in solving "the study" No. 315. Actual mate is not required.

ARDENT.—The "Chess-player's Text Book" can only be got of Leuchars, 38, Piccadilly, J. S. Newport More.—I. We shall give the solution of Messrs. Kling and Horwitz's fine Problem, No. 315, when we can spare room for it. 2. An Enigma which admits of three or four different solutions is not a good one.

BATH DUO.—Your proposed Enigma is erroneously described. To render the diagrams legible, omit all shading for the Black squares, and merely give the initials of the men, as W K for White King, B Q for Black Queen, &c.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE must give the play on both sides, and show, that, against the best possible defence which Black can adopt, he is checkmated in the stipulated number of moves.

R W S, Oxford.—Child's play both of them. "Is the enemy's King considered in check by a Piece, which, if moved, would leave your own King in check?" Certainly.

F C.—When the conditions of a Problem are that mate is to be given in six moves, they imply that White is only to make six moves. The other side, of course, would make but five, because he would be mated before his sixth. Your solution is quite out of the question.

J P.—We believe you are right with regard to Enigma 610. 1. K to his 5th; 2. Kt to K 6th; 3. B to Q B 2d. 4. B mates. AN INVALID.—Study the fine selection of End-games in the German "Handbuch" of Bilguer's, Henschel's, and Zeller's, which you can get through your bookseller.

R B W.—If Black play P to Q 4th for his first move, how do you proceed? G R F, Dundee.—An improvement on your previous efforts. G D R.—The first shall appear as an Enigma when we are less pressed for room.

JUVENIS is thanked for informing us that the contest between Messrs Bird and Lowe has terminated in the defeat of the latter, Mr Bird having come off a winner of seven games to four. We now hope to hear that Mr Bird is directing his attention to a match, accepting odds from some player of acknowledged skill. In one such struggle he would gain more honour and more improvement, than in fifty contests like his last.

JUDY.—We have got so perplexed, we are ashamed to say, with the alterations and exchanges of our fair friend's pretty diagrams, that we hardly know "which is which." Perhaps she will be good enough to compensate us, and single out those she has thoroughly examined, and we will then report on them *seriatim*.

J H S.—It is not allowable to Castle when your King is in check. MONA.—Problem No. 350 cannot be solved as you propose. H E B and C P S are thanked for their selections of recently played games, many of which are well deserving publicity.

NEWTON CHESS-CLUB.—1. The best and handsomest boards for club use are Mochi's "Terrace Chess-boards," with the carved oak frame. 2. You will get the new Chessmen at the Polytechnic Institution.

P of Graham's Town.—They are all correct, including Enigma 610, in three moves. M P.—You will find an excellent catalogue of Chess authors at the end of Walker's "Art of Chess-Play."

* * A Scotch Clergyman is desirous of playing a game or match of Chess, by correspondence, against a Clergyman of the Church of England. Address to Gamma, 21, King William-street, Strand.

* * Private communications have been forwarded to Herr Andersen, of Breslau; Herr Nathan, of Berlin; Major Jarnisch, of St Petersburg; and Mr Stanley, of New York.

* * DRU, THETA, EUDYUOS, and R F L, next week. J H D.—We fully appreciate, and thank you for, your exertions to promote the great meeting next year. Full particulars will be announced in due time.

BETA.—The review in question appeared only in the country edition, all of which was sold off. It was reprinted afterwards, however, in the September Number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, which you can get through your bookseller.

J A W.—Try 1. Q to Q B 2d. The rest you will find out easily enough. SOLUTIONS of No. 349, by LITTLE XIT, J A, of Hamilton; H T T, of Carlisle; J R W, F G W B, A D T, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of No. 350, by J M, of Forres; J R W, JUDY, ST EDMUND, are correct. All others are wrong. SOLUTIONS of No. 351, by K, of Yarmouth; J A W, M P, S L K, DEREYON, ST EDMUND, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 350.

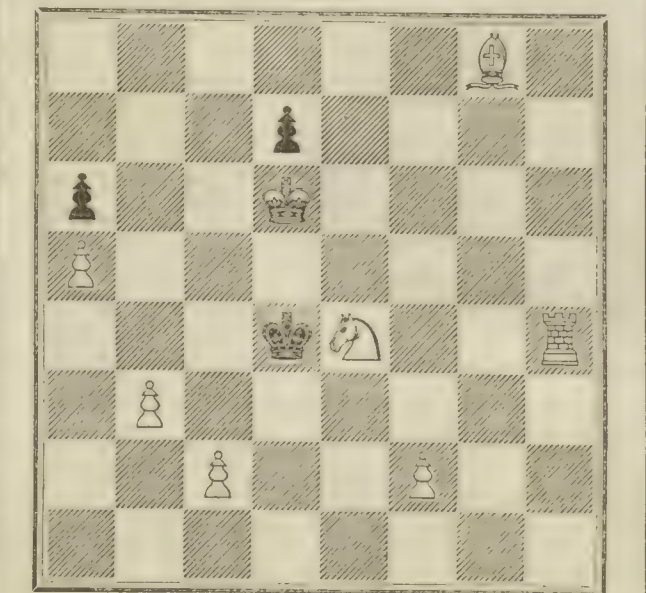
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th (dblech)	K to Q 3d, or (a)	5. R to Q B 6th (disc)	Anything
2. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2d	6. Q mates	
3. Q takes P (ch)	K to B sq		
4. B takes P	R to Q B 2d (dis ch)		

If Black for his 4th move plays R to Q 3d, R takes B (disc. ch), and mates next move; if Q to K B 3d or Q to Q B 6th, the Q checks at Kt 7th, and mates next move. Black has other ways of playing, but none which can delay the mate beyond six moves.

PROBLEM No. 352.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



White to move, and checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Another game between Mr. Cochrane and the Brahmin, Moheschunder Bonnerjee.

(King's Kt's opening.)

BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).	BLACK (Moheschunder).	WHITE (Mr. Cochrane).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P takes R	P takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d (a)	22. Kt takes P	B to K B 6th
3. K B to Q B 4th		23. Q to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
(b)		24. K to B sq	Q to K B 5th
4. P to Q 3d	K Kt to B 3d	25. Kt to K 3d (e)	Q takes K P
5. Castles	K B to K 2d	26. R to K sq	Q to her Kt 4th (ch)
6. P to Q B 3d	Castles		
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q B 3d	27. K to Kt sq	Q takes K Kt P
8. P to K R 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. P to Q B 4th	P to K R 3d
9. P to K Kt 4th (c)	B to K R 4th	29. Q to K 6th	B to Q 4th (f)
10. P takes Kt	Kt takes K P	30. Kt takes B (g)	Q takes K B P (ch)
11. Q B takes K B	Q takes B	31. K to R sq	P takes Kt
12. R to K sq	K to R sq	32. P takes P	R to K B 5th
13. R to K 3d	P to K B 4th	33. R to K 3d (h)	Q to K B 7th (ch)
14. P takes P	K R takes P	34. K to R 2d	R to K B 8th (ch)
15. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	35. K to Kt 3d	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
16. Q to K B sq	Q R to K B sq		
17. Q to K Kt 2d	B to K R 4th	36. K to K R 4th	R to K R 7th (ch)
18. P to Q 4th (d)	P to Q 4th	37. R to K R 3d	Q to K Kt 4th—Mate
19. Kt takes K P	Kt takes Kt		
20. R takes Kt	R takes R		

(a) Always a favourite defence of Mr. Cochrane's.
(b) Hardly so forcible as 3. P to Q 4th.
(c) The advance of the Knight's Pawn under these circumstances is attended with so much risk, that, as a general rule, it should not be ventured.
(d) An imprudent move. He ought, rather, we think, to have brought his other Rook into play.
(e) If he had protected his Kt by playing P to Q Kt 3rd, White might have won his Queen; *ex. gr.*
(f) Black.
(g) White.
(h) To prevent the Mate, then White rejoins with B to K 6th, &c.
(i) K takes B
(j) Q takes Q, &c.
(k) The Queen, to meet next move.
(l) A fatal error. He might still have saved himself for some time, by playing Kt to Q sq.
(m) Better to have played Q to K 8th (ch), and then Q to K 8th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 613.—By JUDY.

White: K at Q B 6th, R at Q 2d, B at Q B 2d, Kt at K 4th; P's at K B 3d and 4th, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th; P's at Q 4th and 6th, and Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in seven moves.

No. 614.—Madras Athenæum.

White: K at his Kt sq, R at Q B 4th, B at K Kt 3d, Kts at K 2d and Q B 8th, P's at K Kt 4th and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q Kt 5th, P's at K 4th and Q B 3d.
White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, BARTON.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., the Lord Bishop of Manchester consecrated his twenty-seventh church (little more than two years having elapsed since his elevation to the see); and, as there are some remarkable circumstances connected with the structure, the following brief account, together with a Sketch of the Church, is offered to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

St. Lawrence Chapel, in Barton, in the parish of Preston, Lancashire, was, to the time of consecration, a strictly private Chapel, or donative, on the estate of Mr. Jackson, of Barton, and was wholly supported by him, as by his predecessors, for the benefit of the residents on his property and in the adjacent townships, but chiefly in the township of Myrescough, which, being Duchy property, and in the parish of Lancaster, is more than fifteen miles distant from its parish church. The Chapel was in existence before the Reformation, and there are some curious stories connected with its foundation, the mythical character of which identifies their origin with the time of the Crusades. The edifice afterwards underwent many dilapidations and alterations, the last of which happened in 1845, when the late proprietor, George Jackson, Esq., considerably enlarged and put it into a state of complete repair, leaving it, however, at his death in 1846, in the same position as to its privileges as before, on account of difficulties which stood in the way of obtaining a district which he wished to have assigned to it.

These difficulties having been at length overcome, a burial-ground having been annexed, and the requisites for consecration provided, the donative was converted into the district church; the private chapel, convertible at the caprice of the owner even to secular purposes, was submitted to the authority of the Bishop; and the edifice hitherto used for Sunday worship only became the centre of parochial ministrations for a population of about 1000 souls, most of whom had, up to that day, been dependent for their spiritual wants on the spontaneous benevolence of the neighbouring clergy.



ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, BARTON.

It so happens that the district assigned embraces the extremities of all the parishes which are too far removed to be effectually served by their mother-churches, and in this respect the consecration of this Church forms an important link in the chain of the church's ministrations in an important district in north Lancashire.

The endowment provided for the Church is the interest of £1500, and a tithe rent-charge of £50 per annum, together with the pew rents; and arrangements have been made for commencing a parsonage-house. The incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Duell.

On the left hand of the Church is the cottage of a Memorial School erected to the memory of the late George Jackson, Esq., at the expense of his widow.

Both edifices are built of brick, and roughcast. The Church is furnished with pews made of the Norway pine—a wood capable of being brought to great beauty by the application of raw linseed oil and varnish. The alterations and enlargements were conducted by Mr. Latham, architect, of Preston. The chancel contains a chaste heraldic window; and at the west end there is a window of ancient glass.

The district was assigned under the 1st and 2nd Will. 4., c. 33; and C. R. Jackson, Esq., and G. Marston, Esq., are the alternate patrons.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL.—Upwards of two hundred students are now sitting for the above-mentioned examination, which is conducted by the Regius Professor of Divinity (Professor Jeremie) and the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity (Professor Blunt). The names of the successful candidates will be published at its conclusion.

CURACY OF SELBY.—The presentation to the Perpetual Curacy of Selby, now vacant, has lapsed to the University, in consequence of the disqualification of the patron, who is a Roman Catholic. The election of a clerk for presentation thereto will consequently take place on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

OXFORD ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the state, discipline, and studies of the University of Oxford commenced its sittings in London on Monday. The commissioners are—the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hinds); Dr. Taite, Dean of Carlisle; Dr. Jenne, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School; Professor Powell, of Oxford; Mr. Dampier, barrister; and Mr. G. H. S. Johnson, of Oxford. It is announced that many distinguished members of the University will be examined by the commissioners, amongst others, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, the Head Master of Rugby School (Dr. Goulburn), Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., and the Bishop of Chichester.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Honorary Canonries: The Rev. George Dugard, in the Cathedral Church of Durham; the Rev. W. Hornby, in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. Rectories: The Rev. Richard Henry Ford, to Foxholes, Yorkshire; the Rev. Charles Steers Peel, to Sryesham, Northamptonshire; the Rev. John Haynes, to Galby, Leicestershire; the Rev. J. C. Blomfield, to Launton, Oxon. Vicarages: The Rev. G. B. Blenkins, to Boston; the Rev. Thomas Phipps Amian Champneys, to Owston, Yorkshire; the Rev. E. N. Bree, to All Saints, Hereford; the Rev. Thomas Blencowe, to Marston St. Lawrence with Warkworth, Northamptonshire; the Rev. W. Spranger White, to St. Just in Penrith, Cornwall.

VACANCIES.—Rectories: Earl's Croome, county and diocese Worcester; value £200, with residence; patrons, the representatives of the late rector, the Rev. C. Dunne, deceased. Kirk-Bramwith, county and diocese York; value £517, with residence; patron, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. H. W. B. Daubney, deceased.—Vicars: Eldersfield, county and diocese Worcester; value £250; patron, Sir A. Lechmere; Rev. C. Dunne, deceased.

TESTAMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. George Mace Gibbs, late Curate of Trinity Church, Derby, from the congregation; the Rev. C. W. Simons, late Curate of Darlaston, from the communicants; the Rev. J. Fenwick, from his present and former scholars, upon his vacating the head mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ipswich; the Rev. Henry Duke, from the children of the National School, Salisbury; the Rev. William Strong, from the children of All Saints, Norwich, from the parishioners on Monday last; the Rev. G. Halls, incumbent of Great Yarmouth (a silver inkstand), from a few candidates for the late ordination; the Rev. J. M. Ware, on leaving the curacy of St. George's, Birmingham, a beautiful silver pocket communion service.

The Convocation of the Bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury was on Wednesday, the 16th instant, prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in person. His Grace, accompanied by his registrar, J. H. Dyke, Esq., having attended at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, for that purpose, where Her Majesty's Writ of Prorogation, and that of his Grace were read, proroguing the Convocation to Friday, the 15th of November next.

Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has just examined the eastern and southern valleys of Switzerland, preparatory to forming a railway. He says the *Helvetic*, expressed the opinion that the best line would be one leaving Yverdon, following the marshes of the Orbe, passing by a tunnel through the Mornant at Entreroches to the valley of Venoge, and following that valley to the end.

sons urged on the earliest possible provision of church and school accommodation. The Vicar (the Rev. David Laing), and a local committee, succeeded in securing contiguous sites, both for Church and Schools, in the very centre of the district. To save time (each day still seeing souls passing into eternity), a contract was at once taken for the School-building, to be immediately raised *in shell*, and used temporarily as a chapel for six hundred persons, whilst the funds were raising for the permanent Church. This was done; the Chapel was speedily filled, and has ever since been used as a temporary church. And now the end seems to be in view; a house of prayer is now consecrated, and ready to receive nearly 1500 souls. The means of sound teaching are prepared for

ance of the nave is thus not interfered with. The chancel, as may be seen by our Illustration, is of charming and novel design, the numerous arches producing, to use an artistic phrase, a pleasing and elegant play of lines. From the great deficiency of funds the fittings are of the simplest character, the pulpit being the one actually used in the school, or temporary church. It is to be hoped, however, that the liberality of individuals will soon enable the committee to replace them by others more suited to the size and importance of the Church. As a commencement, Mr. Gibbs, of Harmond-place, has presented the centre compartment of the five light east window of painted glass, of a rich and appropriate design and in excellent taste. The architects have given the font.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY LAST.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, HARTLAND-ROAD, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

This Church, situated in the parish of St. Pancras, was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a very large assemblage of people. It is situated in the parish of St. Pancras, and is the *third* of the twenty district churches which its present overgrown parish. This Church is constructed to accommodate 1426 persons, of which 856 will be in free and unappropriated seats. The district assigned to it has a population of 10,000 persons (most of whom are poor). The claims of this vast number of per-

sponsible. It is much to be hoped that they will not let them suffer for their zeal.

The Church is dedicated to the "Holy Trinity," and is built with Swanage stone and Bath stone dressings. It is of "middle pointed" character, and consists of a western tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south porch. The extreme length within the walls is 124 feet, the breadth 66 feet, and the height, to the top of the spire, 160 feet. The Church is of admirable character in design, and the interior is particularly effective. The open roof is stained to imitate oak, as are also the seats, the galleries, &c. These latter are set back from the pillars separating the nave from the aisles, and the general appear-



CHANCEL OF TRINITY CHURCH, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

800 children; and Visiting, Provident, and Maternity Societies have been established; but the Vicar and committee, in order to accomplish these objects, have been obliged to incur a debt, which, after the payment of the grants and subscriptions promised, will not be less than £4000, and for which they have made themselves personally re-

sponsible. The organ, placed on one side of the chancel, is of very sweet and powerful tone. It was erected by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Greek-street, Soho.

Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon are the architects of this fine Church; and Messrs. T. and W. Piper, the builders. The total outlay, including site and enclosures, will be upwards of £10,000.

ST. MARTIN'S NORTHERN SCHOOLS.

A SERMON was preached on Thursday, by the Bishop of London, in St. Martin's Church, for the purpose of inaugurating the St. Martin's Northern Schools. These have been erected in Castle-street, Long-acre; the architect being Mr. James William Wild, and the builders Messrs. Haward and Nixon, at the expense of £2433. The accommodation will include 400 boys and girls, and a large school-room for infants; with master's and mistress's separate residences. There is a covered playground at the top of the building—a novel feature, which extends the whole length of it (100 feet). The additional height and colonnade required for the purpose add much to the effect. The Schools are intended to be self-supporting, though hitherto established by funds which have in fact been collected by subscriptions.

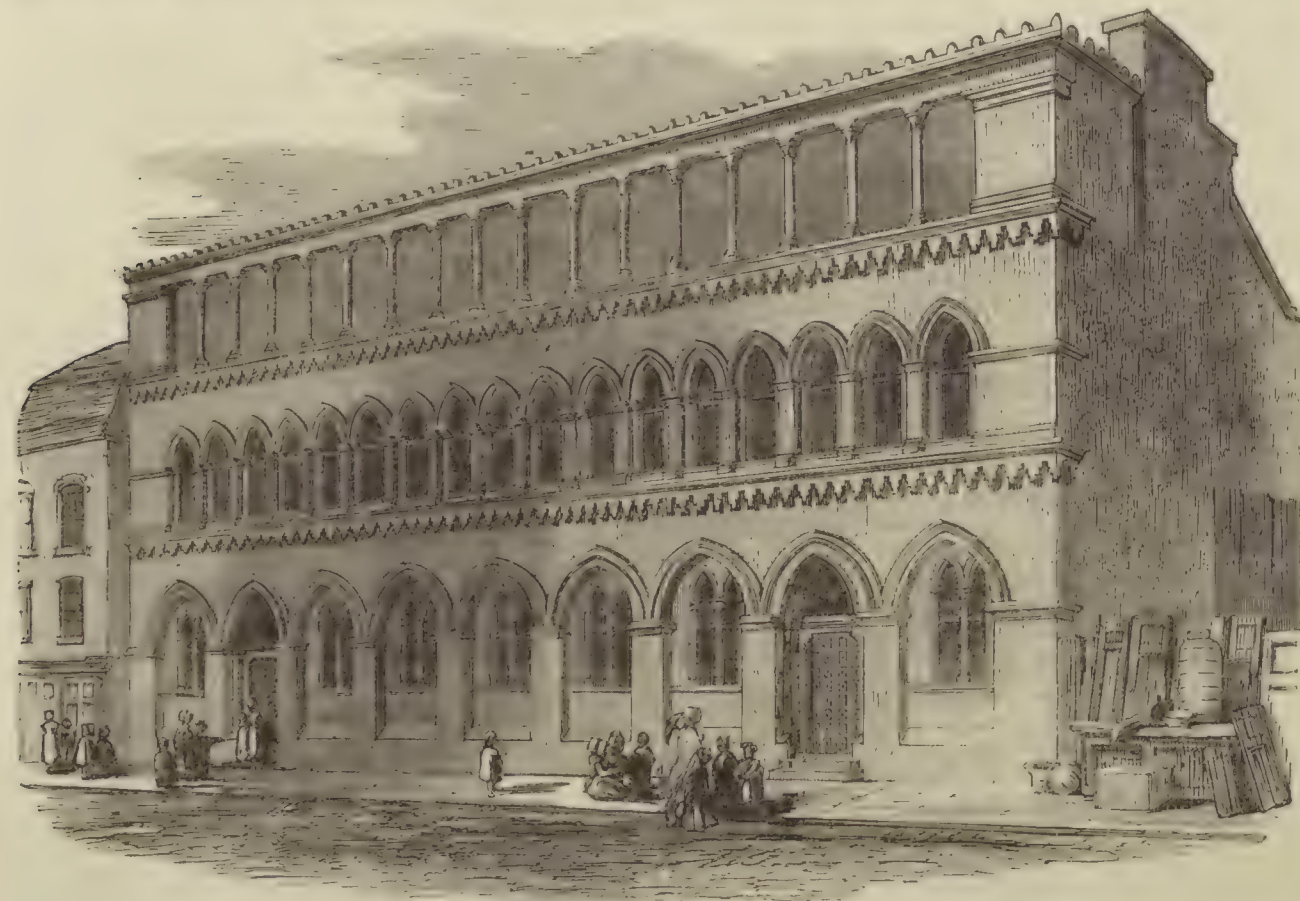
The Bishop of London took for his text on the present occasion Mark x., verse 14:—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." The right rev. prelate commenced by observing that those who brought their children to the Saviour to be healed, perhaps also extended their care to their moral welfare; nevertheless, the disciples murmured and incurred the rebuke of their Master, who commanded the children to be brought to him—a fact referred to in the baptismal service of the Church. "We act," continued his Grace, "in the spirit of that institution, in providing instruction for the infant mind, and thereby assist sponsors and parents in their duties. It is the province of the Church to deal with man as a spiritual being, responsible to God, and a probationer for eternity. But, unfortunately, the theory and practice of the case do not exactly agree. The province of education, in fact, cannot be restricted. It must combine many things which have no direct reference to religion. But his Lordship considered this an advantage, as interested motives might be brought to bear upon and to aid the great object in view. Long life and riches are equally the results of learning and religion, properly applied—wherefore the former may be used to corroborate the latter. But, on account of the opposition of the natural man, spiritual truths and motives must be the more emphatically enforced—'line upon line, and precept upon precept.' Intellectual cultivation is not alone sufficient—it must be sanctified by the influences of the Gospel. The revolutionists of society are mostly instructed men; but, being without religion, they are only the more degraded on that account. Nevertheless, the wrongs and sorrows of the poor are entitled to redress. Their condition, which makes them the victims of infidelity and treason, demands improvement. Increased exertions on the part of the Church are required, particularly in giving a religious character to education, and this mainly for the purpose of preventing the encroachments of Puritanism on the one hand, and Popery on the other. As to the last, there was great need of diligence; the Pope having recently offered an insult to the Church of England. Protestant education, therefore, should be the aim; an education, however, general in its character, and comprehending whatever it is useful to know and to apply. Man is born the heir of both time and immortality, and secular instruction must accordingly be largely promoted. Nevertheless, it should always be accompanied with Church instruction. Additional churches were needed, as well as additional schools."

The sermon concluded with the advocacy of the cause of the New Northern Schools, and solicited funds in aid of their institution. A wealthy parish, at the West-end of the town, like St. Martin's, should set an example to poorer and less privileged localities.

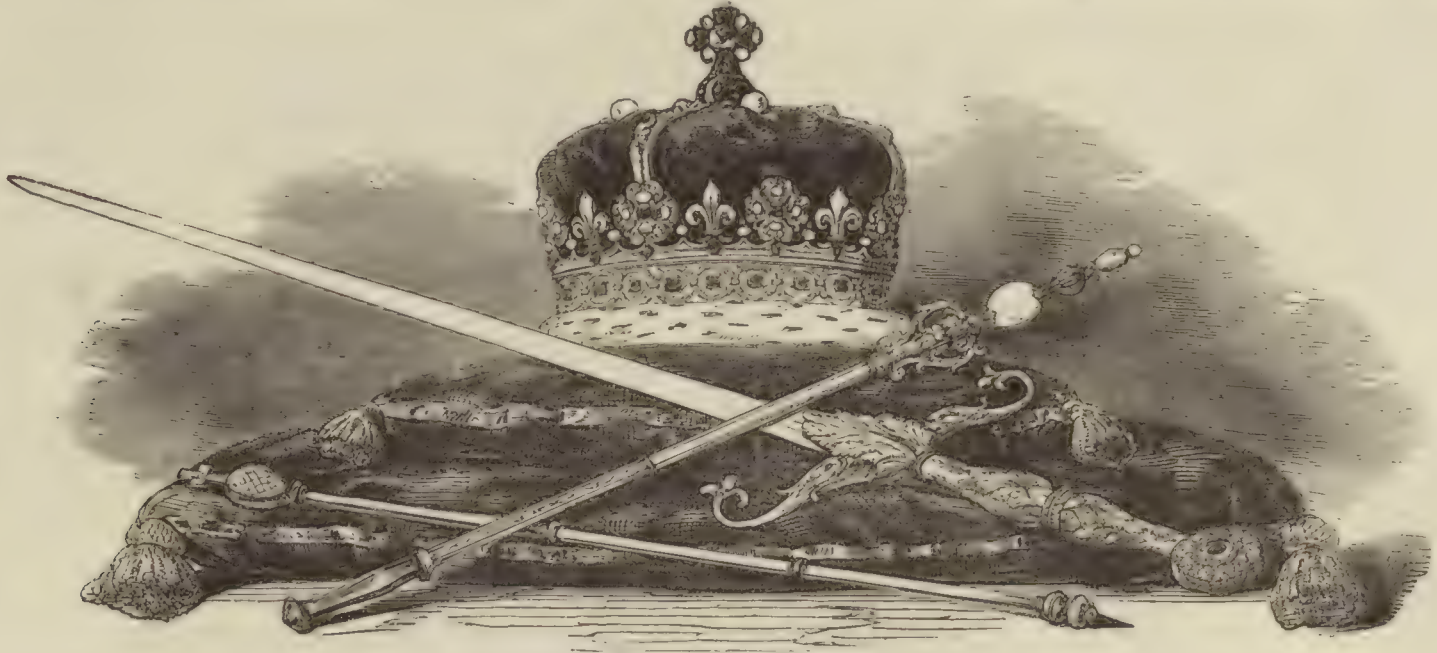
After the sermon, the children walked in procession to the building, in Castle-street, Long-acre, where a magnificent breakfast awaited the subscribers, in order to inaugurate the Schools. In the absence of the Bishop of London, who was compelled to retire from indisposition, the Rev. Henry Mackenzie presided, who announced subscriptions received from her Majesty and Prince Albert, from the Woods and Forests, and from the Duke of Northumberland, of £100 each. After descending upon the example of domestic virtue in the high places of the land, set by her Majesty, Mr. Mackenzie proposed the health of the Queen. In proposing that of the Bishop of the diocese, Mr. Mackenzie, authorized by the Bishop's sermon, ventured a digression on the conduct of the Pope, in appointing an Archbishop of Westminster, and censured much the unseemly interference of a foreign potentate; nay, what he would call the insolent presumption of a foreign bishop. The crown in this country was the fountain of honour, both ecclesiastical and political, and not the Vatican. In the words of our great bard, he would say, that "No Italian priest should tithe or toll in our dominions." Latimer's candle still burned in undiminished radiance throughout England. The heart of England was still sound, and beat in behalf of Church and State united.

In the course of the toasts and the speeches, it was remarked that the founding and first establishment of the schools was due to the Rev. Sir Henry R. Dukinfield, Bart., the late vicar of the parish.

Sir Henry replied in an appropriate speech. The health of the churchwardens having been given with others, including that of William Cotton, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England, the meeting separated. The company amounted to about 250 persons.



ST. MARTIN'S NORTHERN SCHOOLS, CASTLE-STREET, LONG-ACRE, OPENED ON THURSDAY LAST.



REGALIA OF SCOTLAND: CROWN SCEPTRE, SWORD, AND LORD TREASURER'S ROD.

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND—HOLYROOD PALACE AND ABBEY.



JEWEL OF ST. ANDREW.

DURING our Artist's recent visit to Edinburgh, he availed himself of the opportunity of inspecting the Regalia of Scotland, with the object of presenting to our readers a correct illustration of these very interesting "symbols of the ancient independence of Scotland." They are kept in the "Crown Room" in the Castle at Edinburgh, immediately under the square tower, where they were deposited in 1707. Here they were long hidden from view, and were, indeed, suspected to have been conveyed away. The circumstances of their being again brought to light are thus detailed in Mr. Grant's very interesting "Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh," recently published:—

"A semi-octagon tower, of considerable height, gives access to the dark and vaulted room where the Scottish Regalia were so long hidden from view. By a letter from Duncan Forbes of Culloden, printed so early as 1747, there appears to have existed a tradition, that several records of parliament lay in the Castle, locked up in the room where the Crown was deposited at the Union; and on the 5th November, 1794, it was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, and other commissioners, warranted to search for these documents. The room was dark, and filled with foul air; the dust of nearly a century lay on the floor, and on the old oak chest with its ponderous locks; the ashes of the last fire still remained in the rusty grate, and the place seemed grim and desolate.

"Major Drummond, an officer on duty, repeatedly shook the chest, which the Commissioners supposed to be empty; for there was a belief abroad that the Government, by a wicked policy, had destroyed its contents. Upon it lay a box lined with velvet, which was supposed to have held the crown. The lid had been wrenched off by violence, and carelessly thrown to the other end of the apartment, where it lay among the thick dust. The Commissioners, who had no authority to proceed further, retired, and again the Regalia were consigned to oblivion.

"Now, they are exhibited daily to visitors, who average nearly four thousand weekly, during the summer months. The room was greatly improved in 1848, when the ceiling was groined with massive oak panelling, having shields in bold relief. Enclosed by an iron cage, and shown by four dim sepulchral lamps, the crown, sword, and sceptre are laid on a white marble table, together with four other memorials of the House of Stuart—the jewels of the venerable Cardinal York, which were deposited there in 1830, by order of William IV. These are the golden collar of the Garter, presented by Elizabeth to James VI., with its appendage the George; the order of St. Andrew, cut on an onyx, set with

diamonds, and having on the reverse the badge of the thistle, which opens with a secret spring, revealing a beautiful miniature of Anne of Denmark; and, lastly, the ancient ruby ring studded with diamonds, and worn by the ancient Scottish kings at their coronation. It was last placed on the finger of the unhappy Charles I., and, after all its wanderings with his descendants, is now in its old receptacle with

*'The other insignia,
That fell to Kings on anywise,
Bath sceptre, sword, and ring.—Wintoun's Kronikil.'*

We add a few additional details:—

"The form of the crown is remarkably elegant. The lower part consists of two circles, the undermost much broader than that which rises over it: both are composed of the purest gold, and the uppermost is surmounted or relieved by a range of *fleurs-de-lis*, interchanged with *crosses fleuries*, and with knobs or pinnacles of gold, topped with large pearls, which produces a very rich effect. The under and broader circle is adorned with twenty-two precious stones, betwixt each of which is interposed an oriental pearl: the stones are topazes, amethysts, emeralds, rubies, and jacinths: they are not polished by the lapidary, or cut into facets, according to the more modern fashion, but are set plain, in the ancient style of jeweller's work. The smaller circle, which surmounts this under one, is adorned with small diamonds and sapphires alternately, and its upper verge terminates in the range of the *crosses fleuries*, and knobs topped with pearls, which we have described. These two circles, thus ornamented, seem to have formed the original Diadem or Crown of Scotland, until the reign of James V., who added two imperial arches, rising from the circle and crossing each other, and closing at the top in a mound of gold, which again is surmounted by a large cross *pâtée*, ornamented with pearls, and bearing the characters of J. R. V. These additional arches are attached to the original Crown by tacks of gold, and there is some inferiority in the quality of the metal.

"The bonnet or tiara worn under the Crown was anciently of purple, but is now of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine—a change first adopted in the year 1695. The tiara is adorned with four superb pearls set in gold, and fastened in the velvet, which appears between the arches. The Crown measures about nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and about six inches and a half in height from the bottom of the lower circle to the top of the cross. The whole appearance of this ancient type of sovereignty does great credit to the skill and taste of the age in which it was formed.

"At the same time that he altered the form of the Crown, James V. caused the present Sceptre to be made. It is a slender and elegant rod of silver, about thirty-nine inches in length, the stalk being of a hexagon form, divided by three ornamental rings, and surrounded by an antique capital of embossed leaves, supporting three small figures, representing the Virgin Mary, Saint Andrew, and Saint James. The ornamented niches, in which these small figures are placed, are again surmounted by a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter in diameter, and yet again by a small oval globe topped with an oriental pearl. Under the figures are placed the characters 'J. R. V.' It is probable that James V. had the sceptre made, as well as the crown altered, when he was in France, in 1536; at least the workmanship greatly excels what we should have expected in Scotland during that period.

"The Sword of State had been presented a good many years before to James IV. of Scotland, by Pope Julius II., along with a purple hat, flowered with gold. The workmanship of the sword is of a fanciful and elegant description, resembling the style of Benvenuto Cellini, and belongs to the period when the art of sculpture was reviving in Rome. The whole sword is about five feet long,

of which the handle and pommel occupy fifteen inches. They are formed of silver gilded, highly carved and ornamented. The cross of the sword is represented by two dolphins, whose heads join at the handle. The scabbard is of a crimson velvet, covered with filigree work and silver; the prevailing ornament being oak-leaves and acorns, which was the emblem of Julius II."

HOLYROOD.

The accompanying View shows a portion of the Palace, with some fine remains of the Abbey buildings; these are the north side, and the principal entrance to the Church, with one of the towers, at the western extremity.

Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128, by David II. In 1332, it was completely plundered by the army of Edward III., and in 1335 burnt by that of Richard II. But the greatest destruction took place in 1544, during the naval irruption of the Earl of Hertford, when the choir and transept of the Church were entirely demolished, and nothing was left standing but the nave, the portion which now exists as a ruin.

At the Reformation, the church was stripped of its ornaments, and converted into the parish church of the Canongate. On the restoration, however, it underwent a thorough repair, and was set apart as a chapel Royal. A throne was erected for the Sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights of the Order of the Thistle; the floor was paved with marble, and an organ put up. In the brief reign of James VII., mass was celebrated in it, to the no small indignation of the people; and immediately on the abdication of that Monarch, the populace again demolished this remnant of the hated religion, by reducing the chapel to ruins.

It remained in a neglected state till 1758, when the attention of the Barons of Exchequer was directed to it by the Duke of Hamilton, the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace. A sum was granted to renew the roof, and otherwise repair the chapel; but, from an error of judgment of the architect, large heavy flag-stones were put upon the roof; the consequence of which was, that, in ten years afterwards, the roof fell in, and brought down large portions of the walls and pillars. The rubbish, containing much of the ornamental work, was afterwards cleared away; but the chapel has been allowed to remain in a ruinous state to the present time.

The ruin, as already stated, formed the nave of the original church, and is 148 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth. The style is of the middle period of Gothic



THE GEORGE.



PART OF HOLYROOD PALACE AND ABBEY.

architecture; and this remaining portion affords sufficient proof that, when entire, the church must have been a magnificent structure. In the south-east corner of the nave is the Royal vault, where were buried David II., James II., James V., and Henry Lord Darnley.

The precincts of this abbey and the King's Park, first inclosed by James V., still retain the ancient privilege of being a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. The Bailie of Holyrood is appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, and the protection of the sanctuary is obtained by petition to this functionary, and the payment of £2 2s. in name of fees. The average annual number who availed themselves of this privilege for the ten years previous to 1834, was 55. The boundaries comprise the King's Park, Salisbury Crags, and the greater part of Arthur's Seat.

In our account of her Majesty's recent visit to Holyrood Palace, we omitted to state that the whole of the alterations at Holyrood have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. R. Matheson, chief officer of H.M. Woods and Works in Scotland; Mr. D. R. Hay being the decorator, and Mr. Trotter the upholsterer to her Majesty.

MUSIC.

THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

The largest assemblage ever collected within the walls of Her Majesty's Theatre was that of Tuesday night, at the opening entertainment of the "Grand National Concerts." It was stated that upwards of 2000 paid to the "Promenade" alone; and, making an estimate of the remainder of the audience in the private boxes, box and gallery stalls, and the gallery, there could not have been less than 3000 persons in the theatre. The classification of the seats is suggestive of some remarks, as the present arrangement is singularly defective, and is calculated to lead to much imposition. The general organisation of the house is the same, as regards the stage and pit, as that at Jullien's Promenade Concerts, that is to say, the pit is boarded over for a promenade, and the orchestra, on an inclined plane, rises from the pit towards the back of the stage; but, instead of being a level from the *façade* of the boxes to the rear of the stage, the pit platform has been raised at such an acute angle as completely to shut out the occupants of the pit boxes from a view of the orchestra, the heads, or rather hats, of the dense mass of standing visitors being elevated nearly to the central compartment of the grand tier. Nor is this the only inconvenience. On each side of the orchestra there is a flight of steps leading to the stage, and the struggles of two opposing streams at these staircases caused much confusion. The barrier at the back of the two pit staircases was also the scene of frequent strife, which it was out of the power of a body of the police to prevent; and perhaps the density of the masses on the night operated as a safety valve, for if there had been more room, the belligerents might have done more damage to themselves. The swaying to and fro of this cooped-up multitude in the promenade, during the singing of the National Anthem, between the parts, was a strange scene—an admixture of ruffianism and good humour, perilous to witness in any other country, but which, with the instinct of self-government in our popular assemblages, is attended only with crushing and squeezing. Leaving the promenade, and ascending the box stairs, the ill-advised classification of seats we have referred to, will be soon apparent. The first and grand tiers of boxes are retained as in the opera season, and the extreme private boxes on the upper tiers; on the "one and two pair and half circle," the private boxes, with their yellow draperies, have been entirely removed, and rows of open stalls erected; but there are no public boxes or places of any kind for the amateur who has not previously engaged a stall; and the *employés*, at their pleasure and profit, can exclude every person who has not a voucher. To those writers, who had to report on the evening's proceedings, this novel and peculiar exclusion from any seat in the house was, of course, a most serious inconvenience, and their disagreeable position was not relieved by the urbanity of the stall-place keepers; fortunately there was Mr. Nugent still in office, the politest of the functionaries of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to him, and not to the foresight and attention of the "Executive Committee, Directors, and Managers," were the journalists indebted for some kind of accommodation—not, certainly, the best calculated for the due performance of their duties; but, at all events, preferable to being compelled to "go to the promenade," as kindly told by the surly stall-keepers.

The decorative portion of the house, if not exhibiting the highest and most costly school of art, was showy. Over the stage were the vast pink and white striped folds of a tent; against the background of which were suspended tinsel devices of crowns, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, and the feathers of the Prince of Wales. Over the stands for refreshments were mirrors, and, here and there, antique casts. The embroidered gauze curtains, in imitation of lace, over the pink calico draperies, with festoons, forming the new hangings of the boxes, rendered the aspect of the house sufficiently light and pretty, the eye being subjected to no fatigue from over elaboration or ingenuity of design, or ultra refinement of taste.

As regards the programme and its performance, if judged by the pledges of the prospectus, neither one nor the other would stand the test of adverse criticism; but, if this entertainment had been given without preliminary flourishes, it might pass muster, as amusing, if not intellectual, and as indicative of a mixed species of musical excitement, being neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl" in individuality. The scheme was clearly not classical—nor was it a *soirée dansante*. The whole ingredients were a curious compound of Jullien and Stammers, the "monumental productions" having the slightest possible proportion in the concoction. Whether this kind of programme be really the "great national requirement," the first night will not decide; but we protest earnestly against the supposition that there is not a really musical public prepared for the highest order of composition and the more refined style of executive skill. We appeal to the manner of the enormous auditory during the fine playing of the first movement of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat, by M. Charles Hallé—to the breathless silence during the superb performance of Sainton of his new violin fantasia—to the rapturous encores awarded to Mlle. Ancri in her two airs from Rossini's "Semiramide" and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," as undeniable evidence of the taste and discrimination of the multitude. We ask if the "public" displayed any lack of intelligent appreciation of certain vocal and instrumental displays of mediocrity in Tuesday's programme? This cry of a want of taste and knowledge on the part of the "shilling" amateurs, is most absurd and unjust; and, even if it were well founded, is it not the duty of the "executive committee, directors, and managers," who have announced themselves as the promoters of high art, to educate and enlighten the public by presenting them with really intellectual entertainments? With such a noble orchestra as that engaged at the Grand National Concerts, a lofty purpose should be exhibited, and the parts of the programme properly classified. Let us have, in the first act, the symphonic inspirations of the great masters, with the classical violin and pianoforte concertos, and the dramatic overtures; and then, for the second part, the specimens of the lighter operatic, ballet, and dance schools would be really acceptable. And in dance music, there should be introduced the rich and varied compositions of Strauss and Lanner, of which so little is known in this country.

Besides the pieces we have referred to above, there was a MS. overture, by Balfe. The subject, Auberish in idea, was treated by the composer with a vivid impression of the Weberian forms; but the whole seemed to want individuality and power, leaving no definite impression on the mind beyond that of a certain respect for the musician-like skill of the writer. In Signor Negri's operatic selection from Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," there was occasion to admire an exquisite violin solo of Molique—the *chef d'attaque*; the beautiful bassoon playing of Baumann; and the surprising execution, but rather coarse tone, of Arban, on the cornet-a-piston. Mr. Richardson's flute solo (Drouet's variations in "Rule Britannia") was encased, so amazingly rapid and finished was his passage playing. Hallé played Liszt's "Lucia" fantasia in the second part; but he was more at home in the classical than in the romantic school of playing, wanting the Thalberg and Liszt powers of dramatic expression for the latter.

Since the above was penned there have been three concerts, but the scheme exhibits no material change in the character of the selections. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony was played on Wednesday, at the opening and at the end of the first part, the movements being interrupted by gleaming of all kinds. Master Heinrich Werner, the pianist prodigy, has made his *début* in Liszt's "Norma" fantasia; Mr. Cooper has played Mendelssohn's violin concerto; Mr. Gustavus Geary, the Irish tenor, and Madame Bisaccianti, an Italian *prima donna*, have sung; but we must postpone our notice of these *artistes* until next week.

THE GRAND BOSTON ORGAN.

A performance on the grand organ, built by Gray and Davison for the Centenary Chapel, at Boston, Lincolnshire, by Mr. George Cooper, deputy-organist of St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal, and organist of St. Sepulchre and Christ's Hospital, took place last Monday evening, at the organ manufactory, in the New-road. As is usual on such occasions, the factory was filled with well-known professors and amateurs.

The new instrument is one of the largest in this country. There are 49 stops and 2490 pipes; in the colossal Birmingham organ there are 4062 pipes and 78 stops: so that the Boston organ may claim a position after the Jeriahian of instruments. The dimensions of the Boston organ are—26 feet high, 23 feet wide, and 18 feet deep. There are two bellows—one for the manuals, the other for the pedal organ; and four composition pedals for changing the stops; also, the new *sforzando* pedal; three manuals, from C C, 8 feet, to F in alt—the pedal organ, two octaves and a fourth, in compass from C C, 16 feet, to F: the whole of the stops in this, as well as in the manuals, except the keraulophon and clarionet flute, go throughout. The swell is to tenor C. The following are the stops:—Pedal Organ: Grand open diapason 16 feet, grand violon 16 feet, grand bourdon. 16 feet, grand octave 8 feet, grand super-octave 4 feet, grand trombone 16 feet, Great Organ: Double open diapason 16ft., open diapason 8ft. 2in., stopped diapason 8 feet, quint 6, octave 4, flute 4, octave quint 3, super-octave 2, flageolet 2, sesquialtra 3 ranks, furniture 3 ranks, posane 8 feet, and clarion 4 feet. Choir Organ: Open diapason 8 feet, gamba 8 feet, keraulophon (this stop was introduced for the first time in the great organ of St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by Gray and Davison) 8 feet, stopped diapason bass 8 feet, clarionet flute 8 feet, octave 4 feet, flute 4 feet, gemshorn 4 feet, super-octave 2 feet, flageolet 2 feet, sesquialtra 3 ranks, and cornet di bassetto 8 feet. Swell Organ: Bourdon 16 feet, open diapason 8 feet, stopped diapason 8 feet, octave 4 feet, super-octave 2 feet, sesquialtra 3 ranks, contra flageolet 16 feet, cornopean 8 feet, oboe 8 feet, and clarion 4 feet. Couplers: Swell to great manual, choir to great manual, swell manual to pedals, great manual to pedals, choir manual to pedals and *sforzando*.

Mr. G. Cooper's selections and playing were eminently calculated to develop the varied powers of the new organ; and the general impression was, that a remarkably fine-toned instrument, equal and brilliant throughout its register, will be the future boast of Boston. Mr. G. Cooper played two preludes and two

figures, by J. S. Bach: Handel's choruses, "Fixed is his everlasting seat" and "He rebuked the Red Sea," an adagio and larghetto, from Kalliwoda's First and Second Symphonies; Hummel's graduale, "Quod in orbe;" the air of *Polyphemus*, from Handel's "Acis and Galatea;" "Oh, ruddier than the cherry;" a MS. aria, by Mozart; and Mr. C. E. Horsley's air, "The Lord is my Shepherd," from his oratorio "David." The aim of the performer was to show off in the most advantageous manner the numerous solo stops, and he accomplished his task with great tact and taste. His pedal-playing is remarkable for clearness and precision. The chorus "Fixed is his everlasting seat" was encased—the *sforzando* stop being well exhibited in this chorus, as in Hummel's graduale. The contra flageolet, in Mr. Horsley's graceful and melodious air, and the deep pedal trombone, in the air "Oh, ruddier," were also much admired.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Italian Opera, in Paris, will be opened early in November, under the direction of Mr. Lumley and M. Leconte, with Bellini's "Sonnambula;" *Amina* and *Elvino* sustained by Madame Sontag and Signor Calzolari.—M. Charlot, the pupil of Carafa and Zimmerman, has gained the first grand prize for composition at the "Académie des Beaux Arts."—There are three new operas to be produced at the Grand Opera in Paris—the five act work of Auber, "L'Enfant Prodigue," Rosenhain's "Demon de la Nuit," and M. Gounod's "Sappho," for Madame Viardot. M. Gounod is as yet, unknown; he was a pupil of Reiche, Lesueur, and Halévy. At the age of nineteen he won the second grand prize at the Conservatoire; and at twenty-one (1839), the first grand prize. Subsequently he studied in Italy and Germany.—The concert of the Paris Philharmonic Society, under Berlioz's direction, will recommence on the 22d instant.—Scribe and Halévy's new opera, "La Dame de Pique," is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.—Mr. Carte, the flautist, gave a concert at the theatre Royal Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 10th instant, at which Miss Catherine Hayes, Madame Macfarren, Signor Bortas, and Herr Formes sang, with Lavenu as conductor.—On the 12th and 14th inst., at the Music Hall, in Edinburgh, Mr. Wood gave two concerts, with Miss C. Hayes, Madame Macfarren, Miss Rainforth, Signor Bortas, Herr Formes, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Lavenu as the *artistes*. On Tuesday, the same party were at Lancaster, on Wednesday at Nottingham, Thursday at Newcastle-under-Lyme, and yesterday (the 18th) at Wolverhampton.—Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves have been singing with great success in the northern provincial towns.—Mr. F. W. Brandau gave an evening concert last Saturday, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, to afford pupils an opportunity of singing in public.—The second of the cheap and excellent Monday Evening Musical Entertainments took place at the National Hall, Holborn, last Monday night; the vocalists were, Mrs. Temple, Miss Felton, Mrs. W. Wilson, Messrs. W. Wilson, Genge, G. Ford, F. Smith, and Williamson.—Miss Lizzy Stuart gave an evening concert at the Manor House, Hackney, last Tuesday night, assisted by Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Bridge Frodsham, and Mr. F. Smith; Miss Julia Woolf (piano), and Master John Ward (concertina).

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre re-opened on Monday, with its regular company, "The Serious Family" being the piece for inaugurating the season. Mr. Webster was honoured with the vehement cheering of a numerous audience. The house has been cleaned, re-gilded, and re-papered, and in relation to her Majesty's box somewhat altered, which is now placed on a level with the dress-circle. The ante-room, too, has been entirely re-constructed and re-decorated. Light Pompeian pilasters, forming panels all round, support wreaths of flowers, trailing over a pentad of large mirrors let into the walls. Each panel contains a view of some scene associated with her Majesty's history—Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Prince Albert's residence at Saxe-Gotha, are among the number. A ceiling of pale blue, clouded, and occupied with birds of different plumage, surmounts the whole. The pattern is repeated in the box, an oval wreath of flowers adorning the centre. These decorations have been executed by Mr. Sang, but projected, it is stated, by Mr. Webster.

OLYMPIC.

"My Wife's Daughter" is the title of a new comedy, in two acts, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, produced on Monday. It is a translation from the French, but is executed with a freedom which impresses it with the stamp of English manners. "La Femme de Quarante Ans" is the title of the French piece, and the lady of forty is also the heroine of the English version. A widow, and recently wedded to a young husband, she is desirous of keeping from his observation her daughter Clara, whom, though seventeen, she still maintains at boarding-school. But the lass runs away, and finds a protector in the very person of her mother's husband; who, also, previously, had been solicited by some old acquaintance to gain her parent's consent to the girl's marriage with a college chum. This is a matter to be delicately managed; and Clara is accordingly concealed in the library, to await an opportunity. Suspicion is excited by the circumstance, and the lady of forty becomes jealous. All, however, is cleared up, when the daughter appears instead of the rival. The lady was most artistically interpreted by Mrs. Sterling. Mr. Farren performed an old man with a young wife, and Mr. Compton a supercilious valet. The house was well attended, and the comedy proved decidedly successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Miss Lyons, who lately performed *Juliet* at the Olympic, appeared here for the first time on Monday in *Desdemona*. Her performance was marked with the characteristics of her preceptress, Mrs. West, but it was on the whole interesting and engaging. The youthful innocence of her appearance was of itself a charm that created much sympathy.

PRINCESS.

On Wednesday, the performances at this theatre were varied with that of "The Wife's Secret."

LYCEUM.

This most elegant of the metropolitan theatres re-opened for the season on Wednesday, with two new pieces, and a revival. Both the former seem to be adaptations from the French—one by Mr. Morris Barnett, and the other by Planche. "Serve Him Right" was the title of the first. The hero, a Mr. Bellamy (Mr. C. Mathews), flourishes both as a bachelor and a married man. An act is devoted to him in either capacity. While single he conceives a passion for the wife of another, and thus inspired, performs romantic acts of generosity, which his friend, Mr. Greenfinch (Mr. Roxby), ascribes to the purest motives. His eyes are somewhat opened by Bellamy's boasting of his spirit of intrigue, and the ingenious devices by which he had conveyed his *billets d'assignation* to the fair objects of his admiration. Greenfinch hopes, in the ardour of conversation, that retributive justice may overtake Bellamy when married, and that he may then feel the jealousy which he now causes to others. And so it happens. To escape from the suspicion of having attempted the virtue of Mrs. Shuttleworth (Mrs. Kenworthy), Bellamy is compelled to accept the hand of Julia, her sister. As a married man, he becomes the victim of unreasonable suspicion and jealousy, and hunts into bouquets and books for documentary proofs. A boor, who comes sneaking after the housekeeper, is the source of infinite misunderstanding and amusement. The curtain fell with great applause.

The second piece is entitled "My Heart's Idol." The hero here is also entrapped into a marriage through his libertine propensities. But he deserts his wife immediately after the wedding, though patronized by the Empress of Austria. He is, however, pursued to Amsterdam by his wife and her friend, who brings about a reconciliation, as she had formerly brought about the marriage. In this piece, Madame Vestris contented herself with the part of the judicious friend; and in both, Mr. Mathews had important parts; in this, however, Mr. G. Vining was the principal.

The burlesque of "Olympic Devils" closed the amusements of the evening. The house was thoroughly filled, and the performances went off with great spirit.

SURREY.

A new nautical piece has been produced here, entitled "Love's Anchor;" and, as a melodrama of its class, is not without merit. Its success appears to have placed the legitimate drama on the shelf again.

The will of Mrs. William Clifford has been proved in Doctors' Commons, and by it that lady bequeaths to her daughter, Ellen Harrison (late Miss Ellen Clifford), wife of the well-known tenor singer, the interest of all her property for life, and at her decease the principal to be equally divided between the three children (all sons) of Mrs. Harrison.

THE CITIES OF LONDON AND PARIS COMPARED.—The report of M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the Ponts et Chaussées, who has been to England to obtain information relative to the macadamized roads, has just been published. In this work we find the following particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and London:—The total surface of London is 210,000,000 of square metres; its population, 1,924,000; number of houses, 260,000; extent of the streets, 1,126,000 metres; extent of the streets, not including the foot pavement, 6,000,000 metres; extent of the sewers, 639,000 metres. The total surface of Paris is 34,379,016 square metres; population, 1,053,879; number of houses, 20,526; extent of the streets, 425,000 metres; surface of the streets, exclusive of the foot pavement, 3,600,000 square metres; length of the sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of the foot-pavement, 888,000 metres. Thus, in London, every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 metres; at Paris, to 34 metres. In London the average of inhabitants for each house is 7½; at Paris, 34. At London, the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centimetres; at Paris, to a length of street of 15 metres. These details establish the difference which exists between the two cities, from which it appears that there is in London a great extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own. The Boulevards of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on the subject:—On the Boulevard des Capucines there pass every twenty-four hours 9070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard des Italiens, 10,750; Boulevard Poissonnière, 7720; Boulevard St. Denis, 6669; Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, 5886; general average of the above, 8600. Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, 4300; Avenue des Champs Elysées, 8959. At London, in Pall Mall, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre, there pass at least 600 carriages every hour. On London-bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster-bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the macadamized streets of London.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE. No. 1.

A TRAVELLER through a dusty road Strewed acorns on the lea, And one took root, and sprouted up, And grew into a tree. Love sought its shade at evening time, To breathe its early vows, And Age was pleased, in heats of noon, To bask beneath its boughs: The dormouse lov'd its dangling twigs, The birds sweet music bore, It stood a glory in its place, A blessing evermore!	A dreamer dropp'd a random thought; "Twas old, and yet was new— A simple fancy of the brain, But strong in being true; It shone upon a genial mind, And lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, A monitory flame. The thought was small—its issue great: A watch-fire on the hill, It sheds its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still!
A little spring had lost its way Amid the grass and fern, A passing stranger scoop'd a well, Where weary men might turn; He wall'd it in, and hung with care A ladle at the brink— He thought not of the deed he did, But judg'd that toil might drink. He passed again—and lo! the well, By summers never dried, Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues, And saved a life beside!	A nameless man, amid a crowd That throng'd the daily mart, Let fall a word of hope and Love, Unstudied, from the heart; A whisper on the tumult thrown— A transitory breath— It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death. O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought at random cast! Ye were but little at the first, But mighty at the last!

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

THE CATALOGUE.—In consequence of the returns pouring in so fast from the various local committees in town and country, the executive have determined on beginning to compile their catalogue forthwith; and, as the returns are received, they are copied, referred to their appropriate department, and entered accordingly. By this means all the confusion will be avoided which would necessarily have arisen from the attempt to catalogue the vast mass of articles, after the decision of the Royal Commissioners on the matter of selection, as the task will be comparatively easy to expunge the rejected articles. A large and elegant model of the Exhibition building, in wood and pasteboard, has been provided, for the convenience of the executive committee, in assigning their places to the various articles. It is divided everywhere into squares of about an inch, which represent a space of eight feet in the building; and as the various articles are allotted to the several parts of the building, the spaces representing those parts will be filled up in the model; for this purpose the roof of the model is left uncovered, and it will thus be seen at a glance what is the amount of space which the committee have at any time at their disposal. Up to the 1st of October, demands for space had been received from 132 local committees, and the returns from the same bodies showed that 2019 persons proposed to become exhibitors. Of the applications for space, there were 51 in respect of articles comprised in section 1, "raw materials and produce," 96 in section 2, "machinery," 87 in section 3, "manufactures," and 50 in section 4, "sculpture, models, and the plastic art." From the rate at which the returns continue to be received, there is little doubt that the number of proposing exhibitors will be swelled to 4000 by the end of the month. In every case, the local committees have required an estimate of the space likely to be occupied to accompany the notification of each article; and the Executive Committee are thus enabled to judge, not only of the total amount of space which will be demanded, but also of the relative bulk of each department of the Exhibition. Judging from the returns hitherto received, it is evident that machinery will occupy by far the largest space—about two-thirds of the whole; manufactured articles are next in bulk, but do not cover more than half the space which has been claimed for machinery; while the other two sections, raw produce and the fine arts, are each comprised within comparatively small dimensions.

PROTECTION AGAINST PIRACY AT THE EXHIBITION.—The question of affording security from piracy to the exhibitors of new machinery has recently been much pressed on the attention of the Royal Commissioners. Owing to the unsatisfactory state in which the law was left by the abortive attempt at legislation of last session, many machinists have hesitated about sending to the Exhibition the most recent products of their skill and ingenuity, for which they have not yet obtained patents; and representations have been received from a great number of local committees, urging the Commissioners to take some steps whereby an adequate protection may be secured, either by application to the Privy Council, or by obtaining a short act of Parliament as soon as the Legislature assembles. It is generally thought that the latter course will have to be resorted to.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DECORATIONS FOR THE BUILDING.—Several applications have already been made by intending exhibitors to the Executive Committee for the privilege of displaying pavements, parqueterie works, fountains, ceilings, and other similar objects in preparation for the Exhibition, as parts of the decorations of the building. The arrangements are now sufficiently matured to enable the Executive Committee to give the necessary information to parties who seek this privilege, and generally to consider any proposals of this kind which exhibitors may be desirous of submitting to them. The Executive Committee will, from time to time, make known the progress of the works, and the class of decorations for which they will be prepared to grant the privilege of adaptation. At the present time, the Executive Committee beg leave to announce that they are prepared to receive offers from any intending exhibitors, whether native or foreign, for the exhibition of decorative ceilings, decorated iron railings, ornamental fountains, decorative works in scagliola, coloured cements, and other materials for walls, &c. Wood carvers, modellers, decorators, &c., desirous of executing specimens of ornamental ceilings, either in wood-work, plaster, papier-maché, or flat coloured decoration, are informed that, generally speaking, the spaces to be appropriated to ceilings will be surfaces of 24 feet square, or 576 superficial feet, which will be seen at an elevation of about 19 feet from the ground. The spaces which may be filled with scagliola, cement, and other wall decorations, will be 14 feet high, with semicircular heads, and 8 feet wide. The height, width, and nature of the ornamental fountains proposed for exhibition should be specified by the parties wishing to send them. Parties wishing to exhibit decorated railings may obtain the necessary information by applying to the Executive Committee. Any spaces allotted to exhibitors for these classes of objects will not be included in the allotments of space which may be made to them by any local committee. Before the Executive Committee can make an absolute guarantee of space in these cases, they would be glad to receive a communication direct from the parties themselves proposing to execute such works, stating the details of their character, accompanied with sketches sufficiently descriptive. All proposals must be forthwith submitted to the Executive Committee.

The first contribution from the Continent has arrived in this country. It consists of a consignment of 89 packages by the *Neptune* steamer from St. Petersburg, addressed to Gabriel Kamensky, Esq., the agent of the Russian Government, who has appointed Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, of No. 7, Old Jewry, one of the houses recommended by the Royal Commission, to transact the necessary Custom-house business connected with the consignments from this country. It has been arranged that the goods shall for the present be deposited in the bonded warehouses of the St. Katharine Dock Company for security, until the building in Hyde-park shall be ready to receive them. This consignment will speedily be followed by at least another of equal importance.

HUDSON'S BAY PRODUCE.—The first arrival for the season of skins furs, &c., from the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, in North America, has taken place by the *Prince of Wales*, arrived in the docks from Hudson's Bay, with 196 bales 13 cases and 130 other packages of skins and furs; and the *Prince Rupert* has also arrived with 249 bales of skins and furs, and other productions of that northern region.

Amongst the property destroyed at the fire in Mark-lane, were a great many Burmese idols, upwards of 2000 years old, intended for the British Museum. Unfortunately they have all been completely calcined by the action of the flames. So great has been the heat ever since the morning of the fire that a quantity of wheat which fell from the Corn Exchange having dropped upon one of the hills formed by the melted gums, the whole has taken root, and the blade has sprung up several inches.

DARING BALLOON ASCENT.—On Sunday, an ascent, which exceeded in boldness anything that has hitherto been attempted, took place from the Hippodrome, in Paris. The Uranus, the balloon belonging to M. Poitevin, rose in the air, carrying, in addition to the aeronaut, three young women belonging to that establishment, who were suspended from the car. They had wings affixed to their shoulders, and appeared as if flying in the air. Their ascent was hailed with shouts by the immense concourse of persons assembled; but a feeling of terror seemed to predominate at seeing the women suspended in mid-air, without anything apparent to support them. After being about an hour in the air, the intrepid aeronauts alighted in safety on a plain near Villejuif.

A robbery was perpetrated at St. Bride's church at mid-day on Friday week. Divine service had been performed in the morning, and it is surmised that the thief secreted himself in the organ loft on the occasion. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a wagon load of coke or coal was being delivered at the church, when the sexton discovered that the poor-box had been broken open, and the contents carried away; also that the cushions at the altar had been stripped of their velvet covering, and other depredations had been committed. The sacramental plate had not been removed.

Last week an inquest was held at Bristol on the body of William Chapple, an old man, who, having been knocked down violently by a fellow-servant, a much younger man, his head struck the stones, and produced congestion of the brain. The evidence showed that the old man had used threatening language, but that he had not struck a blow. The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

PATH OF THE NEW PLANET VICTORIA AMONGST THE STARS.

Most of the stars laid down on this chart are of the eighth and ninth magnitudes, and are consequently telescopic stars. Several of the brighter stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes are marked by asterisks, and will serve as starting points in a search for the planet with telescopes not mounted equatorially, like those of regular observatories. The epoch of the map, or time to which the Right Ascensions and Declinations refer, is the year 1800. The planet shines at present as a star of the ninth magnitude, and will be recognised on comparing the map with the heavens by its position relative to the surrounding fixed stars marked at points. The places laid down for the various dates are for noon, mean time at Greenwich. The elements of the orbit are not yet accurately known, and hence it is possible that the later places may deviate slightly from those laid down; but there will be little difficulty in identifying the planet with the assistance of the map, which contains all the stars of the same or higher magnitude in that part of the heavens.

This planet was found by Mr. Hind, on the 13th of last month, and is now under observation at most of the European observatories.



In the course of the present month the Bishop of Manchester will consecrate no fewer than three new churches within his diocese; one at Barton, near Preston; another at Hecley, near Rochdale; and a third at Hamsbottom, near Bury.

The Rev. William C. A. MacLaurin, Elgin, Dean of the united diocese of Moray and Ross, has forsaken the Scottish Episcopal Church for the Church of Rome. On Sunday last the Dean announced his "conversion" to his congregation at Elgin. The event was not unexpected, and it has, of course, given rise much speculation. Mr. MacLaurin has a wife and family; consequently cannot become a priest.

Mr. Gorham's son has gained the prize for the best English Essay at Trinity College, Cambridge.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There is now every prospect of the racing campaign being extended into the winter months, several "autumnal" meetings having been determined on; and which, by a liberal use of the ways and means, and a judicious blending of flat and steeple racing, plenty of excellent sport may be anticipated. These "autumnal" gatherings are at present confined to Epsom, Liverpool, Warwick, Aberystwith, Hereford, and Worcester—commencing in the ensuing week, and going into December: that they will stop here, is doubtful. The appointments for next week embrace flat racing at Leek, on Monday and Tuesday; ditto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, on Brighton Downs; and on Thursday and Friday, at Northallerton; and flat and steeple-racing on the same days, at Hereford.

The Coursing fixtures include Newmarket, Wiltshire Champion, Market Weighton—all great meetings—and Middleton, each commencing on Tuesday, and the Wiltshire occupying five days; Derby on Wednesday, and the South Lancashire (Southport) on Thursday.

The Hereford, already referred to, will be the only Steeple-chase Meeting.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Jacques's Mildew (Flatman), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Pittsford (Maton), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Preslaw (Flatman) 1. Mr. Pitcher's Hazy (Harlock), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Eddison's Eliza Middleton (W. Sharpe), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ploughboy (Flatman), 2.
FIFTY POUNDS (Second Class) for two-year-olds.—Mr. Howard's Prestige (A. Day), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Dromedary colt (F. Butler), 2.
FIFTY POUNDS (First Class) for two-year-olds.—Mr. J. Higgins's Thesens (Rogers), 1. Lord Exeter's Cain (Flatman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 300 sovs each.—Mr. Pedley's Old Dan Tucker (A. Day), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (F. Butler), walked over.

TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Etwell's Antigone (W. Abdale), 1. Lord Enfield's Don John filly (Flatman), 2.
CLEARWELL STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Mr. Halford's The Prime Minister (J. Marlow), 1. Mr. H. Johnson's Confidence (F. Butler), 2.
ROYAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Mr. Combe's Tomboy (S. Rogers), 1. Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry (J. Marson), 2.
CESAREWICH STAKES (Handicap) of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added.—Mr. Payne's Glaucia (Chapple), 1. Sir R. Pigot's Essedarius (A. Day), 2.
 The Emperor was sold this morning for 600 guineas.

WEDNESDAY.

The cheap special train brought down a host of pickpockets, who pursued their calling with great success, Lord Airlie, who was relieved of some £300, being their principal victim.
THE TOWN PLATE of £50.—Duke of Bedford's Westow (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutmeg (J. Mann), 2.
MATCH, 500.—Lord Stanley's Canzow (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Gardania (Flatman), 2.
MATCH, 100.—Duke of Bedford's Mahratta (F. Butler), 1. Lord Glasgow's c. by Bay Middleton, out of Canada (Flatman), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Gurney's Bullfinch (Pettit), 1. Mr. C. Pitcher's Hazy (G. E. Sharp), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 15 sovs each.—Colonel Peel's Black Sea (Flatman), 1. Mr. Etwell's Knight of the Thistle (W. Abdale), 2.
THE BEDFORD STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Constance (Flatman), 1. Lord Exeter's Madas (Norman), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Nutsell, 1. William the Conqueror, 2.
SWEETSTAKES; winner to be sold for £150, &c.—Theorem, 1. Hippogriff, 2.
SWEETSTAKES; winner to be sold for £300.—Antigone, 1. Ploughboy, 2.
HANDICAP—Candlewick, 1. Preslaw, 2.
BRETRY STAKES—Catalpa, 1. Cotula, 1.
HANDICAP PLATE—Borneo, 1. Legedemain, 2.
THE CRACOW STAKES—Dromedary colt, 1. Necklace, 2.

FRIDAY.

HANDICAP. T.Y.C.—California, 1. A dead heat for second between Longinus and The Swede.
THE PREDECAST STAKES—Midas, 1. Christina, 2.
SWEETSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.—Solomon, 1. Virago filly, 2.
THE POST STAKES—Aristo walked over.
MATCHES—Bordeaux received from Utrecht, and Clelia from Cariboo.

NEWMARKET—WEDNESDAY NIGHT—TEN O'CLOCK.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		DERBY.	
5 to 1 agst Landgrave (t)	15 to 1 agst Leadstone	25 to 1 agst Rileas	40 to 1 agst Fough a Ballagh
7 to 1 — Italian	15 to 1 — Glaucia	30 to 1 — Hagley (t)	colt (t)
8 to 1 — Essedarius	20 to 1 — St. Rosalia	25 to 1 — Landseer	50 to 1 — Boo (t. freely)
12 to 1 — Turnus	20 to 1 — Troucure	30 to 1 — Went-you-come-out-to-night	
6 to 1 agst Grecian (t)	25 to 1 agst Hernandez		
13 to 2 — Prime Minister	100 to 1 — Newminster (t)		
20 to 1 — Teddington	250 to 30 — Lamartine (t)		

CALEDONIAN HUNT MEETING AT PERTH.—FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. J. Brown's Haricot (G. Oates) walked over.
THE FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Dodd's Cybele (Thrift), 1. Mr. Thrift's John Dory (H. Robertson), 2.
THE HURDLE STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Cunningham's Celt (Owner), 1. Mr. Jolly's Heir-at-Law (Mr. Taylor), 2.

COMPLETION OF THE ONE THOUSAND MILES MATCH.—The feat undertaken by the pedestrian Seales, to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, has, we believe, been very generally believed to be the same as that performed by the celebrated Captain Barclay. There is this difference, however, between the two undertakings. Captain Barclay performed his first mile in the last quarter of the hour, and his next in the first of the following hour; thus allowing himself an hour and a half of uninterrupted rest out of each two hours. Seales on the other hand performed his mile at the commencement of each hour having never more than three-quarters of an hour for rest. This extraordinary match was completed on Monday morning, at seven o'clock, amidst a very numerous concourse of spectators. The last mile of his extraordinary feat Seales accomplished in seven minutes and forty-one seconds; and he subsequently ran a quarter of a mile very gallantly. He is still staying at the Trammere Hotel, where he is likely to reside for a week or two more, in order to bring himself by degrees into the proper condition of a man who sleeps his allotted time. He seems in excellent condition and spirits, but says that he feels very much disposed to sleep. His eye is bright, and his countenance full of life and vigour. When he commenced his arduous task he had been in severe training, and lost nearly a stone and a half of flesh. Five or six pounds of this he regained during the first fortnight, but he has lost it towards the close of his exertions. He offers to take £600 to £400, and to perform the same feat in four months from this time, the money to be staked at once. Seales is an unassuming, modest man, about 30 years of age, and height about five feet four to five inches. From what we can gather there can be no doubt whatever as to the perfect fairness with which the feat has been accomplished.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HONG-KONG COMMAND.—The command of the troops in this colony is said to be going begging. The general officers have declined the appointment, and others have been applied to on the subject.

STAFF IN INDIA.—Captain Stapylton, of the 13th Light Infantry, has been appointed one of the aides-de-camp to General Sir William Gomm, and has proceeded by the overland route to Calcutta.

BOMBAY COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.—Some time since we stated, that, in all probability, Major-General Sir John Grey, K.C.B., would be appointed to the command of the troops stationed in the Bombay Presidency, and we now have great pleasure in confirming the report. This gallant officer will receive the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

THE VACANCY ON THE FULL-PAY RETIRED LIST, caused by the death of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cross, K.H., will be given to Lieutenant-Colonel P. Dundas, now commanding the 47th Regiment, in which corps he has served uninterruptedly for 47 years. Colonel Dundas's removal to the full-pay retired list promotes Major Gordon to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, an officer of upwards of 30 years' service, and who was twice wounded on service with the 47th in Ava. Lieutenant and Adjutant Sinnott, an officer of well-known zeal and ability, succeeds to the company, and Ensign Pilkington to the Lieutenancy.

A detachment of the Foot Guards will, in future, from this week, take the duty at Deptford Dockyard. The arrangement has been made in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of men at the head-quarters of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines to do the duty at Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards.

THE CHOLERA AND SIR W. PARKER'S FLEET.—By private letters from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker's fleet, at Port Mahon, we have the gratifying intelligence that the cholera had totally subsided on board all the ships.

SAILORS' HOMES.—A movement has been commenced in Plymouth, with the view of establishing, on an enlarged scale, a sailors' home in that port. The parties feeling interested in this matter have waited upon Admiral Sir W. Hall Gaze, the Commander-in-Chief, at Devonport, and he has undertaken to do all he can in furtherance of so excellent an object.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MILITARY PRISON AT LIMERICK.—This prison is to be considerably enlarged, as all military offenders in the Limerick district are to be confined here. Captain Edwards, late 55th Regiment, is to be the new superintendent.

On the opening of the courts of Masters in Chancery, the various lists of allottees that were settled before Vacation in cases of the Winding-up of Railway and Joint Stock Companies will have to be reviewed and disposed in conformity with the new law laid down by the House of Lords; and there will be 120 lists of this description in the cases of as many companies to be revised.

FLOGGING IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.—2201 lashes were administered on board the United States sloop of war *Albany*, which lately arrived at Boston, after a cruise of about 21 months. She was commanded by Victory M. Randolph. —*New York Tribune*.

THE BURGLARY AT NEWHOUSE, NEAR NORTHELBET, KENT.—A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of the persons concerned in the above-mentioned daring burglary, and her Majesty has been pleased to extend her most gracious pardon to any accomplice who may give the required information.

BURGLARY.—FEMALE HEROISM.—A daring burglary was committed at Mallon Cottage, situated about a quarter of a mile from Abbotkerswell, Devon, on Monday evening last. The proprietor was absent, and had left the care of the house to his three daughters, who had just retired to bed when they heard a noise below, as of some persons breaking into the house. The eldest of them, about fourteen years of age, jumped out of bed, struck a light which she gave to her sisters—and arming herself with two pistols, walked down the stairs, followed by her sisters. On entering the parlour they found everything in confusion, papers lying about, and the desk rifled. The burglars fled on the entrance of the girls, and the young lady with the pistols jumped from the parlour window on to the lawn and fired both after them. The thieves had stolen some money, papers, and plate; but being eager to get off, they dropped some plate on the lawn, which was recovered in the morning. Two suspicious-looking fellows were begging at the house in the morning, but they have not yet been apprehended.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The books for the transfer of Bank Stock, Reduced New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Long Annuities, and Annuities, 1859, are now open, having been closed since September the 12th.

Notwithstanding the deficiency in the quarter's revenue, a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols has been registered during the past week, making one per cent. since Tuesday the 8th. The Government have announced themselves buyers of Stock to the extent of £860,000, being one-third of the balance of receipts over expenditure during the past year. This has naturally given an impetus to prices, and the past quarter's deficiency being so readily accounted for, no counteracting effect upon the market was produced. Money is also in good demand, arising, perhaps, in some measure, from the Bank of England loans on Stock, during the shutting, falling due on Wednesday and Thursday, as well as the closing of the Consol account on Tuesday, the "carrying over" price being about 2 per cent. The amount of Stock delivered was comparatively small, it having been a very limited account. During the week Consols have ranged between Monday's price of 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 97 $\frac{3}{4}$, receding a fraction towards the close of the week. Exchequer Bills have advanced a few shillings; also India Bonds, which is usually the case upon the payment of the dividends. Business was rather limited towards the close of the week, the prices of the various securities being as follows:—Bank Stock, 210 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced Annuities, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols, 97 $\frac{3}{4}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities, 99; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 713-16; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, £1000, 88 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 88 p.; South Sea Stock, New Annuities, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 p.

The Foreign Market has displayed considerable buoyancy this week, prices generally having improved; Peruvian Deferred quoting an advance of four per cent, and fully maintaining the quotation. Mexican has been dealt in, but without any marked variation in price. The Grenada compromise will be a source of great inconvenience and ultimate loss to all the small holders of that stock, as they will be under the necessity of resorting to the market for the sale of their coupons, where the amount falling due does not amount to £16 sterling. This, with the difficulty of negotiating the Treasury note, when obtained, will, doubtless, prove a losing transaction to many private holders. Some buoyancy at the close of business left prices as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, Account, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1849, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Passive, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; French Rentes, Five per Cent., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25c; Exchange, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25c; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A good business has been doing in the Share Market, the settling passing off quietly, although a high price was demanded for continuations. Upon the Account being closed, prices advanced, and continue firm, as the following list will show:—Aberdeen, Preference, 2 dis; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Anglian, £25, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ premium; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 5 per Cent., 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union, Class A (late E. U. Shares), 7; Ditto, Scrip (6 per Cent.), 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26;

Great Northern, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ A Deferred, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ B, 6 per Cent., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Eighth, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £17, 10; Hull and Selby Half Shares, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 94; London and Blackwall, 64; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Quarters, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifth, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, £50 Shares, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Central, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 8; South Staffordshire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 21; South Wales, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 5; York and North Midland, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Rhens, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Strasbourg, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The Consol Market has been somewhat active to-day, and prices have advanced one quarter per cent. The Three per Cents are 97 $\frac{3}{4}$; India Bonds, 30s; and Exchequer Bills, 70s premium. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received fresh up to our market to-day was comparatively small, but 2230 quarters have reached us, chiefly from Essex and Kent. The show of samples of both red and white was limited. Fine qualities were in fair request, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday. In the middling and inferior kinds only a limited business was transacted at late rates. Upward of 17,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week, chiefly from the Baltic. We had a moderate inquiry for really fine parcels, but damp and inferior qualities were much neglected, yet we cannot call them lower. A very large quantity of foreign barley was brought forward. Malt samples sold slowly at late rates, but grinding and distilling sorts were 1s per quarter lower. Malt, the supply of which was large, was dull in price, at barely stationary prices. We had a very inactive inquiry for oats owing to increased arrivals, and low foreign were somewhat easier. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour dull, at Monday's currency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2230; barley, 1490; malt, 6060; oats, 1340; flour, 2580. Irish: oats, 4350. Foreign: wheat, 17300; barley, 13520; malt, —; oats, 23650; flour, 3320 quarters. **English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 43s; ditto, white, 35s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s to 41s; ditto, white, 37s to 43s; rye, 28s to 29s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malt, 28s to 29s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 48s to 49s; brown seed, 48s to 49s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 20s; Yougal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 15s to 17s; tick beans, new, 26s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 25s to 32s; maple, 25s to 33s; white, 25s to 31s; boilers, 30s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 25s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 250 lbs. American flour, 21s to 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary is still very dull in sale, and quite 2s per quarter lower. Linseed and rapeseed are quite as dear as last week. All other articles dull in sale. Linseed, English, sowing, 51s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s; brown mustard seed, new, 5s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 7s; and tares, 5s to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, £25 to £27 per ton; linseed cakes, English, £8 to £9; foreign ditto, 4s to 7s 10s per 1000; rape-cakes, £4 4s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 50s to 55s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; of household ditto, 6d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 2d; barley, 21s 2d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 25s 8d; beans, 25s 6d; peas, 25s 7d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 42s 5d; barley, 21s 2d; oats, 17s 1d; rye, 25s 2d; beans, 25s 6d; peas, 25s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for all descriptions is still active, and prices have an upward tendency. Common sound Congee is worth 1s 1d to 1s 2d, and Souchong, 10s to 11d per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled very firm this week, at an advance in the quotations of fully 6d per cwt. The transactions in foreign sugars have exceeded 20,000 boxes. Refined goods steady, and brown lumps are worth 51s 6d to 52s per cwt. In crushed very little is doing.

Coffee.—Generally speaking an extensive business has been done in this article, and prices have risen 1s to 2s per cwt. Bags of good ordinary native Ceylon have sold at 6s per cwt.

Rice.—This article is a dull sale, and 3d per cwt. lower. Bengal has changed hands at 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have a steady demand for Irish butter, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 82s to 86s; Corks, 81s to 82s; Limerick, 75s to 78s; Trades, 72s to 74s; and Sligo, 70s to 75s per cwt. English butter is in good request. Fine weekly Dutch, 80s to 90s; inferior, 65s to 70s; fine Devon, 80s to 85s per cwt; fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen pounds. Foreign qualities are held at very full prices. There is more doing in Irish bacon, the value of which has risen 1s per cwt. Prime singled Waterford, 52s to 53s; and Limerick, 50s to 51s per cwt. Lard is 2s to 3s dearer. Waterford, bladdered, 50s to 55s; firkin and kegs, 48s to 49s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is steady, at last week's prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 38s 6d to 39d per cwt. Town tallow, 38s 3d to 39s 6d, net cash.

Oils.—There is more doing in this market, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 12s to £3 15s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 6s per load.

Spirits.—East India rum is in good request, at 1s 4d to 1s 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Lecwards somewhat dearer, with an improved demand. 300 puncheons have sold at 1s 5d to 1s 6d proof. Brandy and Geneva steady.

Wool.—Our market continues steady, but the demand runs chiefly upon English qualities. **Potatoes.**—Selected samples on sale, at higher rates, viz. from 70s to 80s per ton. Supplies are now coming to hand coastwise.

Coal.—(Friday).—Gosforth, 15s 6d; Bell, 16s; Belmont, 16s; Hutton, 16s 9d; Cassop, 16s; Whitworth, 14s 6d; Seymour Toss, 15s 6d; Toss, 16s 9d per ton.

Hops.—(Friday).—The present year's growth of hops is now ascertained to be an unusually large one. The duty has, therefore, advanced to £220,000, and £225,000. For most new hops the demand is steady, at our quotations; but yearling and old qualities are a mere drug. The following are factors' prices:—

New East Kent pocket, 50s to 100s; New Mid Kent ditto, 88s to 120s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 75s to 90s; New Sussex ditto, 65s to 80s per cwt.

Smoked (Friday).—The supply of hams in to-day's market being on the increase, and the attendance of buyers limited, the beef trade ruled exceedingly inactive, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday, and at which a clearance was not effected. The general quality of the stock was inferior. Although the number of sheep exhibited a falling off, especially those of the English breeds, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, but no actual business took place in the quotations. We were well supplied with both English and foreign calves, which sold slowly, at a fall in value of 2s per cwt. The highest figure being 3s 6d per cwt. The pork trade was far from active, at late rates. Mince cures were selling at from £14 to £18 10s each, including their small calf.

Per lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 19s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each. Total supplies: beasts, 1002; cows, 108; sheep, 6550; calves, 333; pigs, 310. Foreign: beasts, 208; sheep, 1503; cows, 124; pigs, 105. Scotch: beasts, 1 sheep, 38.

Vegetable and Leatherhull (Friday).—These markets were well supplied to-day, while the general demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Per lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev Donald MacFarlane to the church and parish of Muckairn, in the presbytery of Lorn, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the transportation of the Rev Lachlan Mackenzie, late minister thereof, to the church of the united parishes of Jura and Colonsay.

WAIT OFFICE, OCT. 15.

4th Light Dragoons: Lieut J W Wallington to be Captain, vice Grant; Cornet II A Sparke to be

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE NEW NOVEL, LETTICE ARNOLD.

By the Author of "EMILIA WYNHAM," "THE WILKINSONS," &c., &c.
Is now ready, in 2 vols.
Also, just published, in 3 vols.,
LIGHT AND DARKNESS; or, MYSTERIES OF LIFE. By Mrs. Crowe, Author of "The Night Side of Nature."
"Vigorous, straightforward, and unaffected, like all Mrs. Crowe's writings."—Daily News.
"Exceedingly clever volumes, written with great talent."—Messenger.
Also, just ready, in 3 vols.,
NATHALIE; a Tale. By JULIA KAVANAGH. Author of "Madeline," "Woman in France," &c.
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1851, will be published on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER. With ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN LEECH and RICHARD DOYLE. Price 2s. 6d. In roan tuck.—PUNCH OFFICE, 65, Fleet-street, and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FINE ARTS ALMANACK for 1851 will be published early in November, price 1s. Sent through the post, upon receipt of eighteen postage stamps. This useful publication will contain all the latest information respecting the Exhibitions, Museums, Galleries of Art, &c., with general intelligence and anecdotes, interesting to artists and amateurs. Edited by R. W. B. Esq. G. ROWNEY and Co., 51, Rathbone-place, London.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for OCTOBER.—JEREMY TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING and DYING, carefully edited, with five portraits, price 3s. 6d. Among the recent volumes are, "Junius's Letters," with new edition of Authorship, 2 vols.; "Vaselet's Lives of the Painters," &c.; "Lamarine's" French Revolution of 1848; "Schlegel's" Lectures on Modern History." HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S SHILLING SERIES.—THE NEW VOLUMES.—LAMARTINE'S GENEVIVE; or, The History of a Servant Girl. Translated by A. R. SCOBLE. THE BERBER; or, The Mountain of the Atlas. A Tale of Morocco. By Dr. MAYO. WILLIS'S LIFE HERE AND THERE; or, Sketches of Society and Adventure. All double volumes, 1s. 6d. each. HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

BARBER'S ISLE OF WIGHT. Illustrated by Forty-five fine Steel Plates, including a Portrait of her Majesty, with a Map of the Island, and Dr. Mantell's Geological Map, a new and improved edition, completed to the present time, elegant in cloth gilt, 10s. 6d. HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, to be had at the Libraries, post 8vo., price 4s., **BEATRICE; or, the Influence of Words.** By S. S. JONES. London: W. F. RAMSAY, 11, Brompton-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, price 6d.; sewed, 1s. cloth, **THE CAREER OF A YOUTH OF THE PRESENT DAY;** being an Autobiography of a Youth to the age of Twenty-two. London: GEORGE PIERCE, 30, Strand.

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London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 4, Exeter-change.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s., **HANDBOOK OF SKETCHING from NATURE.** By THOMAS ROWNTON, Professor of Drawing in the Royal Naval School. With Twenty-six Illustrations, by T. L. ROWNTON, Junior, engraved on Wood by DALZIEL. London: WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place; sold by all booksellers and artists' colourmen.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY VOLUME. Handsomely bound in morocco cloth, gilt edges. 7s. 6d. G. Cox, 12, King William-street, Strand; and of all Booksellers.

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THE ELEMENTARY CATECHISMS for HOME and SCHOOL, by the Editors of the "Family Economist," price 4d. each.—The exceedingly low price and familiar character of these Catechisms will recommend them to all who are interested in the education of the poor. They are also admirably adapted for Elementary Classes in Superior Schools, and for the purposes of Home Instruction and Self-improvement. Each Catechism contains 64 pages, strongly stitched in neat stiff cover.

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ROYAL WINTER CLOAK, full-sized, Patterns for Cutting it, and full directions, gratis, with the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion," for November, price 1s. All the Paris Winter Fashions, Grand Giant Plate (size 200 inches), and starting novelties, given in no other work. 20 Cloaks, 20 Walking Dresses, 50 Bonnets, Children's Dresses, &c., with full descriptions. A splendid Engraving of the Great Exhibition, also gratis. Post free for six stamps extra. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand.

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GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851. On Saturday, Nov. 2, No. 1, price 3d.; stamped, 4d., **THE EXPOSITOR; a Weekly Illustrated** Recorder of Inventions, Designs, and Art Manufactures, as a Guide to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Sixteen pages folio.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:—Original Articles on Domestic and Foreign Progress of Art Manufacture—Scientific Discoveries and Inventions—The Patent Law—Visits to British and Foreign Manufacturing Districts—Weekly Report of the Progress of the Great Exhibition at Home and Abroad—Weekly Register of Designs and Patents—Improvements in the Production and Preparation of Raw Material—Inventions and Improvements in Agricultural Implements and Manufacturing Machinery—Engineering and Public Works in Progress—Summary of Home, Foreign, and Colonial Art—Memoirs with Portraits of Eminent Inventors and Draughtsmen—Reviews of Works on Science, Art, &c.—Correspondence, Advertisements, &c. Beautifully Illustrated with Diagrams, Pictures, and Practical Designs. Orders and Advertisements received by J. CLAYTON, Jun., publisher, 265, Strand. Sold by all Booksellers and News-agents.

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NIGHT LIGHTS.—CAUTION. Patented 30th January, 1844.—CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS, registered 20th September, 1843, are sold by all Grocers and Wax Chandlers throughout the country, at 6d. per box. The sale of the above, amounting at the present time to many tons weekly, shows that they meet with the approbation of the public. Any description of them is therefore unnecessary. The object of this advertisement is to request purchasers to examine the name on the Boxes, so as to insure their getting what they intend.

Night Lights are liable not to last the time that they profess (frequently going out an hour or two after lighting); to be affected by the temperature of the room they are burnt in; to be injured by keeping any length of time in boxes, in which will be found combined by several Patents, and by long experience of the Manufacturer, that they have overcome these difficulties, and they therefore beg, that, should any attempted Substitutes be recommended, they may be carefully compared as to all the above particulars. PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Belmont, Vauxhall.

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The Bank of Homburg presents an advantage of 50 per cent. over all other Banks on the borders of the Rhine. Every evening the celebrated Band of the Casino will perform in the large Ball-room. Balls, Concerts, and amusements of every kind, will continue in uninterrupted succession. Field Sports will take place over a space of 2000 hectares, in an open and forest ground, in which there abounds a quantity of large and small game.

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PATTERNS of the NEW SILKS, Glacé, Striped, and Checked, At 21s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. the Full Dress; Broché and Châiné, Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS of BROCHE LEVANTINES, At 32s. 6d. the Full Dress, and Brocaded Satins at 38s. 6d. the Full Dress, Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS of SILK VELVETS (for Dresses, Mantles and Bonnets), At 23s. 10s. and 24s. 10s. the full dress, or 6s. and 8s. per yard, Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS of IRISH POPLINS, at 30s. the full dress, and Moiré Antique Poplins, at 27s. 6d. the full dress, Sent for inspection (post free) to any part of the world, on addressing to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT.—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all colours, 21s. each; Rich Terry Velvets, all colours, 18s. to 21s.; French Satin or Glacé Silk, all colours, for mourning, 12s. 9d. to 16s. 9d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest stock in London to select from, for cash only, at CRANBOURNE HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and COMPANY.

AUTUMNAL NOVELTIES in DRESS.—SEWELL and Co. respectfully announce to their Patrons that their saloons are now replete with the most beautiful designs in AUTUMN SILKS, Brocaded, Chêne, Pekin Pompadours, Moiré Antiques, &c., designed by the first fabricants in Lyons and Spitalfields. Black and coloured Silk Velvets remarkably cheap. Terry Velvets, Glacé, and all the new colours, articles of Wool and Cotton for Young Ladies' Morning Dresses. Notice.—Special attention is directed to a lot of 40,000 metres of plain French Merinos, at prices from 2s. to 4s. 9d. per yard. The most fashionable dresses for ladies this season. COMPTON HOUSE, COMPTON-STREET, and FRITH-STREET, SOHO.

FURS.—THE RUSSIAN HUDSON'S BAY and CANADIAN FUR COMPANY, 214, Regent-street, respectfully inform the nobility and gentry that their stock for the ensuing season is now complete, and consists of every variety of skin in Russian Hudson's Bay and Canadian Sables, Ermines, Chinchilla, Mink, Seal, &c., made for sale in the spring, and, before the late advance (as reported in the "London Price Current"), the prices will, therefore, be found to be nearly Twenty per Cent. lower than is usually charged now for the same article. Furs sent for approval to any part of the Kingdom.—N.B. Furs altered, repaired, or taken in exchange. Prices of cleaning Furs, Muffs, and Boas, 2s.; Victoria, 1s. 6d.; E. C. J. HUDSON'S BAY FUR PROPRIETOR, Russian Hudson's Bay and Canadian Fur Company, 214, Regent-street, established twenty-four years.

EXTENSIVE and NOVEL DISPLAY of AUTUMN SILKS, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road. The new Colours, Striped, Checked, and Brocaded Silks, in all the new colourings, at 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d., to 2s. 9d. per yard. Very rich ditto ditto, 2 wide, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard. A great choice of Glacé Silks, in the most pleasing variety of shades, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 4d. per yard. Very rich ditto, 2 wide, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Black Silks, Satinets, and all the new Colours, Watered and Brocaded ditto, Rich Black Damask, and Black Dress Satins, Remarkably Cheap. Patterns of the above forwarded for inspection to any part Postage Free. Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

UNRIVALLED SALE of FRENCH MERINOS at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, which, for extent of variety, cheapness, and durability, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any other house in the Metropolis. The same are Divided into THREE LOTS, and will be sold as follows:—

No. 1. 350 Pieces in Black and all Colours (warranted all wool), at 2s. 4d. per yard.
No. 2. 479 Pieces very fine ditto, at 3s. 3d. per yard.
No. 3. 790 Pieces finest imported ditto, at 3s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns forwarded for inspection to any part, postage free. Address BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN. Established in 1778. **INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS,** and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the Colonies, are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, in a Separate Department. The prices are economical, the materials are and needwork excellent.

BABY LINEN. A Catalogue of the Goods, with lists of prices, is now published, and may be had, gratis, on application to T. COX SAVORY and Co., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). PARCELS of 43 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage. SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT for inspection, on receipt of a London reference or money-order. LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAYD.

PERLEVIS UMBRELLA.—The advantages of this newly-patented invention consist in the adaptation of highly-tempered FLEXIBLE STEEL STRETCHERS, which yield without breaking to the pressure of the wind; combined with such a feathery lightness of construction, that the weight, when complete, with BENT PARTRIDGE CANES or IVORY HANDLES, does not exceed TEN OUNCES. Wholesale Manufacturers, JOHN MORLAND and SON, 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge.

SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON'S Cele-brated Patent Long Cloth SHIRTS, 6s. 6d. each, cut with their recent improvements, ensuring a perfect fit. One sent as sample per post paid, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 7s. 6d. Measure to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist.—Their new patterns in Coloured Shirtings, 4s. 6d. each.—166, Strand, London.

CORAZZA SHIRT.—CAPPER and WATERS, Inventors, 26, Regent-street, St. James's.—Gentlemen can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures, taken tight round the neck, chest, waist, wrist, and height, to wear.—Excellent Long Cloth Shirtings, with fine Linen Fronts, Collars, and Wrist, from 6s. 6d. to 12s. Linen Shirtings, 10s. to 25s. each. Additional charge for Dress Fronts, 2s. to 4s. Sample Shirtings are sent, carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of money order for price of the Shirt, with addition of two shillings, which addition is deducted from the amount of the set.

HOLYLAND'S RENOWNED BEAU-FORTS, combining ease and fashion, in every variety of material, adapted for the present season, as Kidling and Cover Coats, produced at the low price of 2 guineas, 2s., and 3 guineas.—HOLYLAND'S List of Reduced Prices, to meet the present just and urgent demand for economy, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Portion of the Extensive Premises in Regent-street, occupied by Messrs. NICOLL, will in future be devoted to the production of BOYS' and YOUTH'S CLOTHING, such as to exhibit unusual good taste, style, and finish, besides having a further recommendation in their durability and very moderate cost.

College Caps and Gowns; with every kind of garment calculated for pleasure, duties, or exercise, and such as are worn by young gentlemen at the colleges and great public schools. These are always ready to be met with at the warehouses of H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Patiot Patentes, and Manufacturers of cloth, Regent-street (from 114 to 120 inclusive), and 22, Cornhill.

CAUTION.—Many have assumed the use of the word "PALEOT" but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole Patentees of the design and material (in Winter or Summer substances) employed in the manufacture of this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of costume.

MESSRS. BROWNE and Co., Proprietors of the MARBLE and SCAGLIOLA WORKS, University-street, London, have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Architects, Builders, and the community generally, that they have resolved on submitting their extensive and matchless STOCK for PRIVATE SALE, at greatly Reduced Prices. An eligible opportunity is thus presented for selecting sculptured productions of the highest order, in Marble, Stone, or Anglola. An extensive variety of Chimney-Pieces of the most classic designs and elaborate workmanship, executed in various Marbles, are among the specimens specially inviting the attention of parties whose houses are undergoing embellishment, while a large collection of Statues, Busts, Vases, and other appropriate decorations for the Library, the Salon, and the Cabinet, are no less worthy the notice of the connoisseur and the man of virtue. To those who may be desirous of adding to the picturesque attractions of the Park or the Pleasure-ground, are offered a variety of Statues, Columns, Obelisks, Pedestals, Sarcophagi, &c., &c. The STOCK is NOW ON VIEW DAILY from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Evening, the Proprietors having adapted this mode for its speedy reduction, preparatory to Mr. Browne's intended retirement from the concern as early as practicable. In the meantime, it is respectfully intimated that all orders will be received by the Firm as usual, and executed with the same regard to perfect workmanship, strict economy, and punctuality, which has hitherto secured them so many distinguished patrons. After the ultimate sale of the Stock, the Business will be continued by a new Proprietor, whose names will, in due time, be announced to the public.

CURE of STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, of Swanton, Dorset, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, has RETURNED to his usual Town address, 224, REGENT-STREET, and purposes remaining until the end of November, resuming his residence in the country early in February next. A Prospectus, containing Testimonials, &c., the result of 23 years' experience, sent, on application as above, to any part of the kingdom.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED immediately, a respectable well-educated YOUTH (not less than 16 years of age), as an APPRENTICE to a highly respectable business, at the West-end of London, where he will be treated as one of the family. A premium required. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. RICHARD HALL, 35, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A GE-NEAL ENGRAVER and PRINTER (in the Country) has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE, who would be enabled to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the highest class of work in all the various branches of Engraving and Printing in general use. Testimonials and references of the first respectability can be given in London. Premium, in-door, £50; out-door, with salary, £30.—Apply to Mr. RICHARDSON, General Engraver and Printer, Middlebro'-on-Tees.—Middlebro', Oct. 8, 1850.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—For SALE, a NEW and VALUABLE INVENTION for HATCHING GAME and POULTRY, at all seasons of the year. The Apparatus has been thoroughly tested, is perfectly portable, and capable of hatching twice the number of eggs at one-fourth of the cost of any Incubator hitherto introduced to the public. A person of energy and capital might realise a large income by effecting a purchase of the invention, and taking out a patent; or a respectable party would be treated with to take a share in the undertaking. Address, H. S. T., Mr. NEWMAN'S, Goat-lane, Norwich.

TWENTY to TWO HUNDRED POUNDS per Year may be realised by a SHOPKEEPER (Chymist, Grocer's, Confectioner's, and Bookseller's), or a respectable YOUNG MAN, in towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland, by the exclusive SALE of an ARTICLE of great merit and general consumption, made in tinful packets. A sample sent post-free, on receipt of One Shilling.—WANTED, a COMMISSIONED TRAVELLER, taking stated journeys in the country. Direct or apply to G. WADDELL and Co., No. 3, Albion Cottage, Kiburn, Middlesex.

DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG, from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco, and all other manner of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons, and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the Classical, Modern, or Modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 58, Pall Mall, London.

MALVERN DOG-CARTS, with high wheels, easy, low, and light.—The CHARLTON BAROUCHE, a light and elegant family carriage. These economical vehicles to be seen at Messrs. THURLOTT'S, 209, Oxford-street.

TO THE LADIES.—TORTOISESHELL COMBS of every kind, from the smallest band, of a few pence value, to the most splendid dress comb made, of all superior quality, and very moderate prices.—PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, near Temple-bar.

SILK HAIR NETS, Free by Post on receipt of Stamps to the amount. Netted, 1s. 3d.; Crochet, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 3s. 3d.; Mohair, 3s.; Mohair and Gold, 7s.; the height of fashion.—EDWARD DRESSER ROGERS, 101, Borough, London.

TO THE LADIES.—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL. XVII.]

SUPPLEMENT.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

BATH AND CLIFTON.

THE Railway Excursion system has, at length, familiarised the public with the vast amount of attraction presented by the Great Western line—lying through

a country rich in picturesque scenery and antiquities, almost beyond comparison with any other portion of England.

One of the most prominent of these points of attraction is the handsome city of Bath, long noted for the beauty of its buildings, which consist almost entirely

of stone, and present a finer appearance than any other city in England. It lies in a valley divided by the river Avon, which has been made navigable as far as Bristol.

The celebrity of Bath is very ancient, for the luxurious Romans had a station



BATH.

here which they named *Aquæ Calidæ*, and they are proved to have erected baths here A.D. 43. The roads of these mighty civilizers of the world have been traced in and near Bath; coins, vases, and sepulchral remains of the same period have been found here in abundance; and tessellated pavements to this

day attest the magnificence of the Roman colonists. In the city of Bath itself the remains of a large temple have been found, as well as of the baths in which the Romans were wont to lave their recreant limbs. Altars, with inscriptions, ornamented brick urns, vases, lachrymatories, fibulae,

coins, &c., have been turned up; but none of the inscriptions throw any light upon the history of the place. No city in England can produce such a collection of local Roman remains as is now deposited in the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution: there is nothing like it in the kingdom, except at New-



CLIFTON, FROM THE FERRY.

castle-upon-Tyne, where the collection is from the whole of the northern field. The new town is many feet above its ancient level; in some places more than twenty. The walls, as they existed until a late period, are presumed to have been built, to a great extent, upon the base of the Roman walls. There are accounts and engravings of Roman inscriptions and sculptures incorporated in the walls, none of which now exist.

The beautiful modern city has a host of remarkable objects for sight-seekers. Its best buildings, such as the Upper Rooms, the north side of Queen's-square, the Crescent, and Circus, were built about the middle of the last century, from designs of the two Woods. The Abbey Church, or Cathedral, was originally an example of the Pointed style at the latest period in which it prevailed, and was completed with great simplicity and taste; but in 1834 its whole design and character were materially changed, and its most peculiar features destroyed. In the east end of the church, Prior Birde's chapel presents a beautiful specimen of tracery. Among the numerous monuments are those of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General; Quin, the actor; Beau Nash, once the *Arbiter Elegantiarum* of Bath, &c.

The "ever memorable" John Hales, of Eton, was born in St. James's parish, Bath; and Benjamin Robins, said to have been the actual writer of Anson's "Voyage round the World," was a native of this city; which also claims Adelardus de Bathonia, who lived in the reign of Henry I.

The Guildhall, in the High-street, is a noble building. There are twenty-four churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. There are several hospitals, almshouses, and charity-schools.

The resort to Bath, for its natural hot springs, still retains its fashion, though not precisely of the same character as in the Roman celebrity, some eighteen centuries since. The principal springs are the King's and the Queen's: the temperature of the coolest is 97°, of the warmest, 117° of Fahrenheit; and the daily quantity of water discharged into these basins is 184,320 gallons. Taken internally, the water acts as a stimulant: its use is most successful in palsy, rheumatism, gout, leprosy, cutaneous disease, and especially in cases of scrofula affecting the joints, such as the knee, elbow, hip.

Seneca, of old, justly remarked: "Ubique scatebant aquarum calentium vene, ibi nova diversoria luxurie excitabantur." "Wherever warm springs abound, new places of amusement are sure to rise up." Bath has fully exemplified the adage, though its gaieties have declined with the last thirty years.

Its public buildings and large hotels provide splendid accommodation; the Assembly Rooms are among the finest in the kingdom; and the theatre, one of the best of its size, is a sort of school for the metropolitan stage.

Our Artist has shown the city at the most picturesque point; with its crescents and churches, and the soft-flowing Avon, and the distant Somerset hills.

CLIFTON,

At a mile from Bristol, and the most aristocratic portion of that city, is another of the Great Western Railway attractions. A brief notice of the place appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 17 last, accompanying a view from Leigh Wood. We now engrave this beautiful resort from another point, the Ferry, where the crescent of houses in the well wooded heights are shown to advantage.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

PART IV.—SOUTH WALES.

Area 2,707,540 acres. | Population .. 495,483 persons.

On crossing the Bristol Channel from the county of Somerset to the opposite coast of South Wales, the same intermixture of lias, mountain limestone, magnesian conglomerate, &c., is found. The soils now under notice are about the most fertile in South Wales; occasionally, the lias clay, as in Somerset, forms a stiff, retentive soil, unfit for arable cultivation. The great coal and iron districts of Glamorgan and Carmarthen present, according to circumstances, either fruitful vales or precipitous barren uplands, composed of a weeping clay, affording a scanty bite to herds of cattle of mixed breeds, composed of black and brown Glamorgan, and a coarse description of Hereford, with a few straggling native sheep, the latter a horned breed, the most unshapely animals of the ovine race to be found in the British Islands, but which some old-fashioned Welsh farmers will gravely inform you is the finest race in Britain. In this district there are beautiful vales capable of yielding rich crops of arable and pastoral produce under proper cultivation, which is, however, the exception rather than the rule. The vales of Meath and Glamorgan possess great natural facilities for carrying on a perfect and excellent system of agriculture; unfortunately, these natural capabilities are almost entirely neglected, the rule being to scourge the land to the utmost without making any return.

In no part of the United Kingdom has such a remarkable difference in the value of agricultural produce taken place, during the last fifty years, as in the iron and coal districts of South Wales.

It might have been supposed that such a state of things would have given an impetus to agricultural improvement; this has not, however, been the case, for a more wretched system than that pursued in the coal and iron district of South Wales cannot be imagined: lea broken up for oats, followed by potatoes manured, wheat succeeding, followed by a crop, and oftentimes three or four crops of oats, the succeeding grass seeds being also mown as long as possible, in which state the land is left to recruit itself as well as it can, under pasturage for five or six years, to be eventually broken up, and undergo the same scouring process again. As the manure made is of indifferent quality, and not laid on at a greater rate than 10 to 12 tons per acre, it may easily be conceived that the crops are only indifferent; potatoes averaging little more than 150 bushels, wheat 19 to 20 bushels, and oats, after wheat, seldom more than 23 bushels per acre; oats on the lea, 32 to 36 bushels. Some of the rich vales produce more; but averaging the old red sandstone, the typper and lower silurian, and a large part of the coal formation, the preceding amounts are not exceeded. In the retired districts of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Radnor, rearing black cattle forms the principal part of the farmer's occupation; they are grazed on the hills, without being housed, or winter provision provided for them, as a sequence to which no manure is made, and consequently no arable husbandry can be carried on. On arable farms having convenient access to the manufacturing towns and villages, which have sprung up during the last half-century, the most scouring system prevails. As potatoes, for the local consumption of these places, fetch high prices, they are wholly sold off the land. Hay and straw commonly obtaining £5 per ton, tempts the farmer to dispose of all that he grows; in fact, so general is this practice, that a hay or corn stack is rarely to be seen after Christmas on a farm in the vicinity of an iron or copper establishment. A large number of small farmers are almost wholly occupied in horsing boats on canals, and drawing waggons of coal and iron ore on tram-roads. With the exception of butter, the price of general agricultural produce is as high as is to be found in any part of the kingdom, whilst the rents and charges on the farmer are much lower. From these facts, the reader will be prepared to believe the assertion, that there does not exist in the United Kingdom a finer and more profitable field for an enterprising and talented agriculturist. The high lands of the millstone grit and limestone, together with the extensive district occupied by the old red sand-

stone. The lower part of Pembroke is composed of a mixture of igneous, silurian, old red sandstone, coal, millstone grit, and mountain limestone, contorted and turned up in a most extraordinary manner. A drawing of the contorted old red sandstone and coal measures in the vicinity of Broad Haven is given in this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The soil in the lower part of Pembroke is, however, very fertile, especially at Stackpole Court and at Castle Martin. The last place gives name to a breed of remarkable excellence. Herds of fine cattle are also found in Glamorgan. It is the opinion of many that the Castlemartin and pure Glamorgans put on more flesh with less food than any other breed.



CONTORTED COAL-MEASURES, NEAR BROADHAVEN.

Until a late period, a considerable number of lean or store cattle were exported; in consequence, however, of the increased demand for meat in South Wales, cattle in only store condition are now eagerly bought by the local butchers: this is one cause why the number of lean cattle supplied to the midland grazing districts has latterly diminished. Towns like Merthyr Tydfil are very scantily supplied with milk during the winter months. Some extensive vales of fertile land border many of the rivers of South Wales: the beautiful Vale of Towy, in Carmarthenshire, extends twenty miles in length by three in breadth. Dyer's description of this vale, as seen from Grongar Hill, must be familiar to many.

In South Wales a practice termed fogging is pursued, which consists in shutting up pasture land from May to November, or December, neither mowing nor depasturing during this period, consuming the grass during the remaining months of the year. A crop of winter or spring fogg is considered as valuable as a crop of hay. The practice is confined to parts of Cardigan and Pembroke; and, notwithstanding we have met with several strong advocates for the practice, we never viewed it in any other light than as a piece of bad husbandry, pardonable in a rude state of agriculture, but not to be tolerated since the introduction of green crops.

Property is variously divided in South Wales: in the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, it is generally in large masses; whilst in other districts, such as Radnor, properties are small, as may be conceived from the following verse:—

There's ne'er a park, nor ne'er a deer,
Nor ne'er a Lord, in Radnorshire;
Nor ne'er a Squire worth five hundred a year,
But the great Mr. Fowler, of Abbey Cwm Hili.

PART V.—NORTH WALES.

Area 2,041,160 acres. | Population .. 416,120 persons.

As Anglesea is a detached portion of North Wales, we will take it first into consideration. Few places in the United Kingdom present such a great variety of rocks within so small a compass as is to be found in this island, the soil generally being a moderately fertile loam, sometimes strong, in which are frequently met projecting rocks and large boulders. The cattle and sheep in this island are esteemed the best in North Wales.

The climate of Anglesea is exceedingly mild, and consequently produces early spring vegetation.

If we draw a line from the point where the Forest of Radnor adjoins the Plinlimmon range of mountains, through Bala Lake to the Orms-heads, in the Irish Sea, there will be found lying to the westward the principal mountains of North Wales. With trifling exceptions, the whole of this district belongs to the slate formation, a large part of which forms the debateable ground with geologists, whether it ought to be called the Cambrian or Silurian formation. Some fine vales of land are to be found in this district, such as those on the banks of the Conway and Mawddach; but the general features are those of stern and sterile grandeur. Considerable numbers of useful, hardy, black cattle are reared, together with some sheep—the latter of a very miserable description. On the hills, or rather mountains, in the vicinity of Arran Mowdday, great numbers of small Welsh ponies are bred, locally known as Merlins. The Berwin range of mountains commences at Bala Lake, from which they take an eastern direction for some miles, consisting generally of sterile moor, mixed with a thin stratum of peat, covering silicious rocks. The range is extensive; many of the highest points attain a considerable elevation—the most elevated peak, Cader Iferwyn, being 2563 feet above the level of the sea. As they approach Llangollen, the rocks composing them are of a more argillaceous character and less altitude, giving rise to several fertile vales and hills, the Vale of Chirk being one of the most fruitful and beautiful in Wales. A considerable district of high barren land is found on the Holyhead mail coach road, passing from Corwen through Cerrig y Druidion to near Llanrwst; it is almost wholly occupied in sheep husbandry.

The country to the east of the Berwins and the Clwydian range of hills, in the county of Flint, is generally composed of a rich stiff loam or clay, adapted to any course of pastoral or arable husbandry, some excellent dairies of *Cheshire cheese* being made in this district. The Clwydian range of mountains, that separates the counties of Flint and Denbigh, have every variety of soil. The celebrated Vale of Clwyd is said to have given Dr. Johnson the idea of "Tasselas and the Happy Valley;" be that the case or not, the view of this vale is strikingly beautiful from many points: the soil is of a rich argillaceous character near the sea, gradually becoming lighter towards the head of the vale, until it finally terminates in a very light red sand, of a similar character to the light red sands of Devon. This vale is placed on the new red sandstone.

We have left the consideration of the county of Montgomery until the last, as its general features and agriculture vary from the great part of North Wales, assimilating, in most respects, to that of the adjoining English counties. The aspect of this county is particularly beautiful, the farms in many instances being of considerable extent; added to which is the circumstance of a large part of the land being in the occupation of a resident landed proprietor: these things conduce to a superior system of farming. A considerable number of good cart-horses are reared, which are principally sold to parties who take them to Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns in Lancashire.

Many of the shales obtained from the coal after undergoing spontaneous decomposition might be advantageously used as a dressing for land, as many of the beds contain a not inconsiderable amount of the remains of fishes; we have remarked this particularly in some shales obtained from Messrs. Eytton's coal-pits at Flint. From the same shales sulphate of magnesia has also been obtained, after undergoing spontaneous decomposition. Shales containing phosphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and potash, could not fail of being a valuable dressing to any crop, but particularly to clovers or soils that are clover-sick.

Gorse or furze is occasionally used as fodder in Wales. We may mention that at the base of Moel Famma, near Ruthyn, we observed a very beautiful clipped hedge, composed of furze, the clippings of which would form excellent forage. The practice of making furze hedges, and keeping them well clipped, using the clippings as forage, might be extended with advantage, as a mode of making fences where thorns would only grow indifferently.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the public acts of the late session, was one to enable the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve that establishment, and to enlarge and improve the immediate neighbourhood. The commissioners are authorised by the statute, which contains 21 sections and a long schedule, to stop up Fisher's-lane, to enclose certain docks, and for the accommodation of the public, to enlarge, widen, and improve Billingsgate-dock, which will in future be used by the public as a landing-place, where alterations will be made "as may afford adequate accommodation to watermen and other persons resorting to and using the same." The commissioners are further empowered to widen Billingsgate-street, and to form footpaths to the pier. The schedule contains a list of the premises which may be purchased by the commissioners, so that the intended alterations at Greenwich may be expected to be made under the authority of the act.

SCOTT'S "Waverley."—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes:—"Some years ago, a gentleman of my acquaintance, now residing in France, told me the following story:—'Once upon a time,' the great unknown being engaged in a shooting-match near his dwelling, it came to pass that all the gun-wadding was spent, so that he was obliged to fetch paper instead. After Sir Walter had come back, his fellow-shooter chanced to look at the secret manuscript, and was not a little astonished to see it headed part of a tale written by his entertainer's hand. By his friend's urgent inquiries, the Scotch romancer was compelled to acknowledge himself the author, and to save the well-known destroyed manuscript of *Waverley*. I do not know whether Sir Walter Scott was induced by this incident to publish the first of his tales of that period; it occurred after several of his novels had been printed. Now, if anybody acquainted with the anecdote I relate should perchance hit upon my endeavour to give it an English garb, he would do me a pleasure by noting down the particulars I might have omitted or mis-stated. I never saw the fact recorded.

THE POET ROGERS.—Mr. Samuel Rogers is among our recent arrivals. We are happy to say that the venerable poet is in good health, although suffering from the effects of his late accident.—*Brighton Gazette*.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

The very duration of the calamities of Ireland, when considered in connexion with the aggravated intensity which they recently displayed, would, if there were no better reason, countenance the opinion that the end of such miseries is approaching. In the moral and the physical world alike the rule is well known. In a battle which has lasted long, a sudden and fiercer effort denotes and indeed brings, the close. A fire may smoulder for a great while but, if it suddenly blaze up, what burns fiercely will soon burn out. The last burst of a storm is often the most violent, and the last hour of the night, the darkest. So it is very frequently with afflictions. But there are better reasons for the pleasing hope that Ireland has seen her darkest day. Disease has done its worst, famine has done its worst, and panic has done its worst. And now the population is in a greater state of health, the poorhouses are less full, and confidence is more prevalent, than for three years past has been the case. The negative symptoms are yet more cheering than the positive. The Inspector-General of Irish Constabulary recently declared to the Earl of Clarendon, "that since he had assumed the command of that force he had never known a time when crime was at so low an ebb as the present;" a declaration in perfect conformity with the charges of the several judges on circuit in every part of Ireland. We have not endeavoured to make the crimes committed in that country appear more frequent and more enormous than they were, by giving a malignant prominence to every account of them; nor have we forgotten that they occurred among a people made dizzy by incessant agitation and maddened by peculiar griefs. We rejoice in the testimony of the Inspector-General, which was quoted by the Lord-Lieutenant. That nation is not dead, but full of the best life, which has within it the principle of moral improvement. For its material improvement other causes are at work. Attention is now drawn with new and powerful earnestness to the natural resources of Ireland, hitherto so inadequately developed; her inexhaustible richness of soil, her vast water-power for manufacturing purposes, her rich mines, her richer fisheries, her noble harbours, and the peculiar advantages of her geographical situation. It is likely that her western shores, so silent now, will soon resound with the noise of populous cities, and the roll of an incessant traffic flowing to and fro between the Old and the New Worlds. Europe and America are artificially nearer than they were. It would be for the interest, and it is the hope, and it will be the endeavour of both hemispheres, of their great capitalists, and of their indefatigable populations, to make the distance narrower still. Ireland will keep her old situation when the value of that situation will be new.

If her western shore be great in promise, her eastern shore is great in performance. We have wealthier and more prosperous commercial cities in the empire than Belfast; but we have in the empire no commercial city, which, during the last twenty years, has made such progress in wealth and in prosperity. It was in the year 1829 that the first spinning factory was established in that town. At present it gives work to four hundred thousand spindles, and has twenty millions sterling invested in the machinery of its various factories. Its population has been more than tripled within the term of one generation. Within the term of two generations its shipping has been multiplied fifteen-fold, and within one year has increased by sixty thousand tons. Within one year, also, its exports and imports have become greater by a million sterling. To all this is to be added the array of its various thriving institutions of charity, art, science, and general utility.

Nor is the material condition of the whole of Ireland at this moment such as to render it hopeless that the possession of an immense mart, of the kind to which Belfast promises at no distant day to belong, will diffuse sensible prosperity. The expenses of the administration of the Poor-law for the first eight months of this year have been seven hundred thousand pounds less than in the corresponding months of 1849. Such is the country and such the time in which Belfast is rising with unexampled rapidity into eminence.

Few sights are more splendid or more suggestive than that of a mighty city seated on the sea-shore, adorned with variety, echoing with the hum of many languages, and enriched with the productions of every clime. The importance of the greatest inland capitals must ever be of a different kind and degree, their history less animating, and, when their time is fulfilled, and they have passed away, the remembrance of them less enduring among the nations. Such capitals have generally been but the effect, the expression, and the monument of a greatness which existed already. But first-rate maritime cities have often been the cause of that of which it is glorious even to be the effect. They have more than once been the origin of the rise of the country to which they have belonged, scattering, as from an abounding fountain, civilization and prosperity and greatness far and near around them. Alexandria was a state, Athens was a nation, Carthage was an empire, and Venice was a power. They transplanted the intellectual as well as the material productions which flourished in remote climes, and which never could have otherwise decorated or enriched their own. They furnished the means of cultivating every indigenous excellence which otherwise might have perished. They collected in one spot the scattered advantages of a thousand lands. To the enlightenment which existed at home they added the education of travel. By liberality, by enlargement of the sphere of thought, by the inexhaustible accumulation of means, and the vast diversity of intellectual resources, they conferred wide-spread dominion on spots provincially insignificant. By the polish and amenity which spring from superior endowments and from the sense of that strength which, because it is irresistible, needs not to be rude, they made their sway as beneficial, and sometimes as acceptable, to their distant dependencies, as it was glorious to themselves. Nor, when they fell, did either their memory or the effects of their active career, fall with them. The Phœnicians wrote more indelible characters on water, than Sesostris ever inscribed on bronze medals or on monuments of stone. Some things, that are frail in their time, have a generative perpetuity of reproduction and transmission; and some things, that seem long to defy change, fall at last, and leave no trace but a barren ruin, which will also gradually moulder until it entirely disappears. Such, on the one side, is the hard and uncommunicative greatness of inland, untravelling, and comparatively tradeless empires; and such also, on the other, is the still rejuvenescent vitality of a maritime people. The marriage of Venice with the sea typified that her greatness was to have many successive lives; and, indeed, it was long before they were ended.

If it be (as it is) evident from history that such cities have often been the parents of empires, it is a fact, of which we ourselves are witness, that England is the parent of many such cities. And no one, who watches the progress of the country with an understanding eye, can deem it a valueless or an uninteresting circumstance, that a new place promises, by its rapidly growing importance, to claim soon to be numbered among our first-rate emporiums.

This becomes a still more interesting fact, if it refer to a part of our dominions where terrible visitations have, not far from the site of the rising mart, afforded a melancholy opportunity for its beneficial action, and so laid waste the land, that it cries out for the hand of the renovator. And, at last, the renovator is, we do believe, not far off. At last the signal is made!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—RECOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.—A great body of flame remains in various parts of the ruins, and in some places the fire is still ten feet deep. Thirty men have been daily employed in removing salvage from the ruins. Up to last night they had recovered about 6 tons of Italian hemp, nearly 20 tons of ironwork, and soldiers' blankets and sabres. They also recovered about 5 tons weight of buffalo horns, 200 bags of turmeric, 2 tons of madder, 1 ton of chicory, 20 tons of jute, 2 tons of horsehair, about £1000 worth of pigs' bristles, and an immense quantity of cloth and soldiers' clothing. It is expected that it will take at least another fortnight to get the remainder of the salvage out. The army accoutrements that have been extricated are nearly all destroyed; and the splendid ornaments sent as presents by Indian officers to their friends in England have all been melted. There are still known to be 100 pipes of oil in the ruins, 40 cases of castor oil, and 6 tons of loaf sugar. The bristles in the premises which the fire occurred were worth £22,000. The surveyors to the fire-office anticipate getting about three times as much property from the ruins as they have yet recovered.

CONTORTED OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEAR BROADHAVEN.

stone, are principally occupied in grazing sheep; in Brecknock, where this formation is the most developed, it is covered with a light, sandy soil, of a deep red colour, often accumulated to a great depth in the vales, particularly in the vale of the Usk, from Abercynny to Brecknock. When drained, this soil produces splendid crops of carrots, parsnips, and Swedes, for the cultivation of which it is peculiarly well adapted. The sheep are usually small, but not by any means characterised by uniformity of character. In the small county of Radnor, the sheep are generally of a distinctive class, known as the Radnors; these are supposed to be a cross between the ordinary polled mountain sheep and the Forest of Cyn sheep; they are fuller fleeced than most breeds, being muffled up with wool to their noses, their legs also being well covered, and having bushy tails resembling beavers'. The wool has fewer kemp than any other mountain breed. The features of these sheep are uncouth, but few turn out more profitable when grazed on barren hills; they are not so restless and mischievous as ordinary hill sheep, and probably collect inside fat beyond any other breed, 10lb. and 12lb. of rough fat not being an uncommon produce, which, for an animal not averaging 9lb. per quarter, is a large amount. In consequence of their great hardihood, it has been stated that a niche ought to be devoted to them in the temple of Famine. The Cardigan sheep are also a small mountain breed, occupying the extensive range of hills stretching from Plinlimmon on the north to below the Precelly Ridge on the south, and from the sea to the centre of Brecon, including a large portion of the N.W. of Carmarthen. The sheep occupying these hills have generally white faces and legs, the wool being of varied quality according to soil—being short and fine on dry pastures, and coarser and longer on damp clay districts, and rough, open, and pebbly on the swampy turbaries of Plinlimmon and the adjacent mountains. Average weight, 8 lb. to 10 lb. per quarter, and wool 1½ lb. to 2½ lb. per

ON SYMMETRIC PROPORTION;

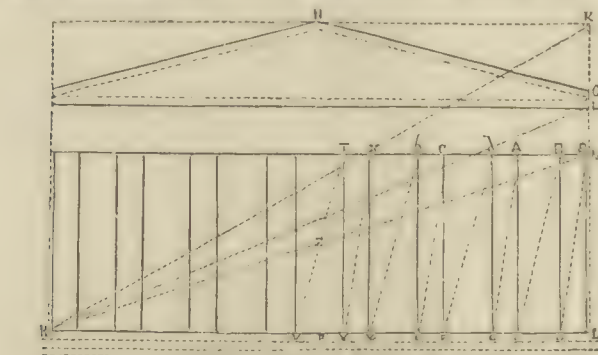
BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF A PAPER READ TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH.

BY D. R. HAY, ESQ., F.R.S.E.

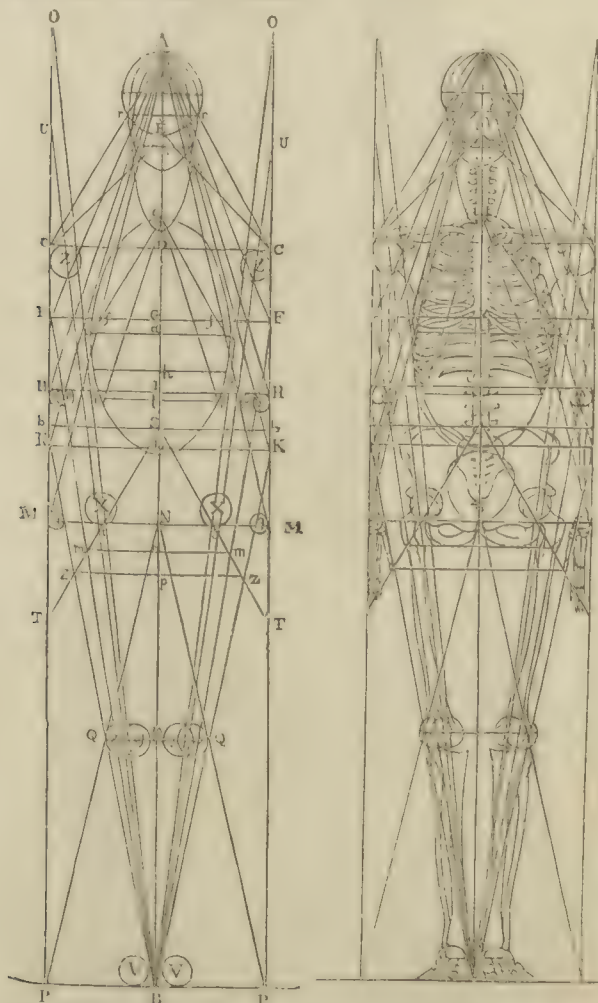
(Communicated by the Rev. Professor Kelland and Professor Goodsir, of Edinburgh University.)

THE basis of harmony in music is the fact that the ear is pleased with a mixture of sounds, when the vibrations which constitute them severally recur with a frequency expressed by some very simple arithmetical relations. Thus, when the notes C and G are struck together, a pleasing sensation is experienced, arising from the circumstance that the string which produces the one note makes two vibrations whilst the other makes three. On the other hand, if the notes C and C sharp, which vibrate nearly in the relative rapidity of 40 to 41, are struck together, the combination is exceedingly disagreeable, even to the most uneducated ear. The first position laid down by Mr. Hay is that the eye is influenced in its estimation of spaces by a simplicity of proportion similar to that which guides the ear in its appreciation of sounds. It may at first appear that this analogy between sight and hearing is not strict, inasmuch as the eye judges of effects by passing from point to point, whilst the ear judges of them only by receiving them all at the same moment. This difficulty is obviated by two simple considerations: the one, which will appear more clearly by-and-by, that the standard of comparison is always present to the eye in ordinary cases, which is equivalent to the key note of an harmony being constantly ringing in the ear; the other, that all the faculties of man are from his birth under the influence of education, in voluntary or constrained, so that the ear is continually advancing towards a power of estimating by succession, although from want of attention it may never reach the mark. Few persons are acquainted with the extent to which their faculties are capable of cultivation. In early life, necessity teaches us their simpler uses. The child is learning to judge by muscular action of distances and positions. Its hand soon finds its way to its mouth, and by degrees it can at once touch any part of the body, even in the dark, and there its education ceases. The blind fiddler, having heard none but the most simple performances, never ventures to quit the easiest portion of his instrument, from ignorance of his possessing that sense of distance, which, with a little cultivation, would enable him to trace his way to any part of the string. The appearance of a great executant, such as Paganini, proves to others that their faculties may be taught beyond what they have been accustomed to; and, although none may have his genius, many acquire his art. And the same is true of our other faculties. The ear, perhaps, receives less involuntary education than any other faculty, but that it is capable of cultivation, so as to be able, not merely to estimate sounds in succession, but with extreme accuracy to judge even of independent sounds, is well known to every musician. This being admitted, the analogy between the ear and the eye relative to this matter is complete. It will strengthen the argument, to remark that the eye is by no means naturally accurate in its estimation of spaces. The education of an artist enables him to detect errors in the proportions of a figure, which quite escape an uneducated eye. The next position laid down by Mr. Hay is, that the eye is guided in its estimate by direction rather than by distance, just as the ear is guided by number of vibrations, rather than by magnitude. The architect well knows that one elevation of a simple building is more agreeable than another, but, on the application of numerical ratios to their measurement, he finds them to fail altogether. Artists, from the time of Albert Durer downwards, have measured the relative proportions of the human figure; but neither architects nor artists have, as yet, arrived at anything beyond the most vague and unsatisfactory inferences. This has arisen from their having taken length, and not direction, as their standard of comparison—from their having endeavoured to apply simplicity of linear, not of angular proportion. A picture frame, in which one side is half the other, is not of nearly so pleasing a shape as another in which one side is half the diagonal, or the angle which the diagonal makes with one side is half that which it makes with the other.

The basis, then, of Mr. Hay's theory is this, that a figure is pleasing to the eye in the same degree as its fundamental angles bear to each other the same proportions that the vibrations bear to one another in the common chord of music. Now, in music, the simplest divisions are by 2, 4, &c., which produce tones; the next are divisions by 3, 6, &c., which produce dominants, and so on; and the chord is pleasing in proportion to the simplicity of the numbers which represent the vibrations of its constituent notes; and the same thing is true of the fundamental angles of a figure. What these angles are, will be seen by an examination of the accompanying Diagrams. In the facade of a building, in windows, doors, &c., and all other parallelograms, the angle which determines the form is the angle contained between the diagonal and one of the sides, as, for instance, in the whole elevation of the Parthenon it is the angle between πk and πi . An ellipse is reduced to the same figure by joining the extremities of its longest and shortest axes. The angle between the diagonal and one side of the parallelogram so produced, is the angle of the ellipse. With these explanations, the author shows that the proportions of the most celebrated portico in the world



are derived from the following seven harmonic angles:—1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-5th, 1-6th, 1-7th, 1-8th, and 1-9th of a right angle. These angles, seen in the Diagram, are $\kappa \pi i$ (1-3rd), $\lambda \pi i$ (1-4th), $\mu \pi i$ (1-5th), $\nu \pi i$ (1-6th), $\kappa \pi o$ (1-7th), $\alpha \pi v$ (1-8th), $\tau \pi x$ (1-9th), and no angles different from these. A large diagram was exhibited to the meeting, which seemed to agree with the plates given in Stuart's "Athens."

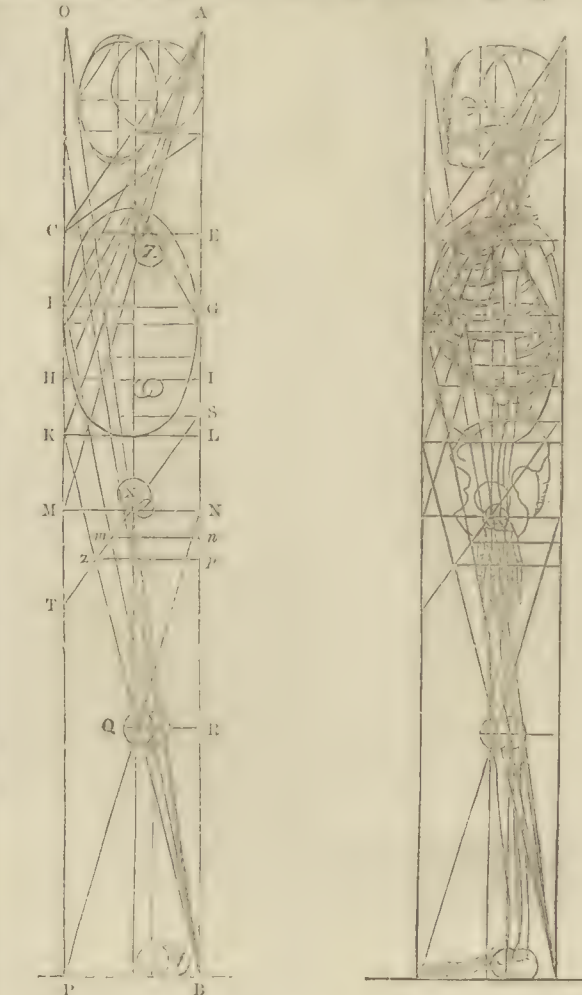


The author next endeavours to trace the operation of his system as applied to inanimate nature. He finds, for instance, in the leaves of trees very close approaches towards a typical form; that form consisting of circles and harmonic ellipses, formed so as to make simple harmonic angles with the central fibres. The ellipses in the first diagram are ellipses whose angle, as described above, is 2-fifths of a right angle; and they make, with the central fibre,

angles of 1-5th. In the other two diagrams, both the angles of the ellipses and the angles which the ellipses make with the central fibre, are one-third of a right angle.

The principal feature in Mr. Hay's communication was the application of this system to the form and proportions of the human figure, in which we should expect *a priori* to find the most perfect development of symmetric beauty. The following is the exceedingly simple process by which a female figure is constructed, having the proportions exhibited in the best works of ancient Greek art:—

Let A B represent the height of the figure. Draw lines A C, A F, A H, A K, A M, B K, B O, making with A B respectively the angles 1-3rd, 1-4th, 1-5th, 1-6th, 1-7th, 1-8th, and 1-14th of a right angle. The point K determines the breadth of the figure; and if P K O be drawn through K parallel to A B, the mode of completing this portion of the construction is evident. Through F, the point in which A M intersects P G, draw $f a$ and $z f$, making 1-3rd of a right angle with A B. Draw c e, making half a right angle with A B. At A are a circle and two ellipses, the angles of the latter being 1-3rd and 1-5th of a right angle. Also, the large ellipse, a z, is an ellipse of 1-3rd of a right angle.



Upon this diagram the author showed that the female figure, in its most exact proportions, can be easily drawn, the following points being determined by the diagram itself:—

The relative size and form of the cranium and bones of the face.
The relative length of the back-bone and the situation of the principal joints by which the head, neck, and trunk are moved.
The length of the neck, and relative lengths of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae.
The breadth of the shoulders, length of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow, from the elbow to the wrist, and from the wrist to the point of the longest finger. The centres of motion in the shoulder joint, elbow joint, and wrist joint.
The form and relative size of the thorax or chest, the length of the sternum, and position of the ribs and clavicles. The relative length, breadth, and depth of the pelvis.
The length of the leg from the hip-joint to the knee, from the knee to the ankle, and from the ankle to the bottom of the heel. The direction of the thigh bones. The centres of motion and position of the hip-joint, knee-joint, and ankle-joint. In short, the proportion of all the parts which characterise the general form, and the centres of motion in all the joints by which every change of attitude is performed.

To make the diagram suitable to the construction of the skeleton of the male form, it is only requisite to increase the fundamental angle, and divide it precisely in the same manner as for the female form. Diagrams and drawings of the skeletons of the female and male forms, fully the size of life, were exhibited.

WONDER OF PENMANSHIP.—We have just been much pleased with the inspection of a marvel of miniature writing, which has scarcely a parallel. It may be characterised as a loyal tribute of national emblems; it is written upon a piece of vellum, 14 in. by 16 in., and consists of the following insignia and devices, each containing a prayer for the Royal Family, the crown being written in Hebrew; the rose in English; the thistle in Scotch; the shamrock in old Irish (Gaelic); the leek in Welsh; the oak-branch in German; and the lily in French. These are tastefully grouped; and beneath them are the three following emblems containing the Seventy-second Psalm:—Palm, in Hebrew (East Indies); laurel, Latin (West Indies); and the olive-tree, Greek (Peace). The whole is the work of Mr. Lewis Folkson, of Falmouth, who commenced this extraordinary labour two years since, at the age of seventy-eight years, and completed it within the present year. The performance is, of course, very minute; but it is equally clear and legible. A short time since it was shown to her Majesty and Prince Albert, and left a few days at Buckingham Palace for Royal inspection, when the Queen and Prince expressed themselves highly gratified with the wonderful work, accomplished by the writer at so advanced an age. It will be submitted to the committee for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Meanwhile, it may be seen by application to Mr. Willey, 275, Albany-road, Camberwell.

SCULPTURE IN FRONT INCLOSURE OF BRITISH MUSEUM.—The statues to be set up on the four pedestals in the line of the inclosure will be those of Newton, Shakspeare, Milton, and Bacon: models have already been made for them by Sir Richard Westmacott, who, it seems, whether justly or not, considering how few opportunities the sculptor has in England, is to execute them all. The pedestals are in hand. A portion of the sculpture for the tympanum of the pediment is now on the premises. This is also by Sir Richard Westmacott, and represents the progress of man from a time when "wild in woods the noble savage ran," up to the highest state of intellectual advancement. The part already there is executed in a broad, bold style, in Portland stone, and promises to be effective in its place. This sculpture, the antefixa, and the intended groups at foot of the central portico, may be expected to give what the edifice at present very much wants externally—life and movement.—*The Builder.*

THE NEW COUNTY COURTS ACT.—The following list of business which may be transacted in the county courts, under the new County Courts Act, has been drawn up by Mr. Serjeant Dowling with great care:—Actions may be brought in the County Court to recover debts of every description not exceeding £50 (or that amount of a larger debt, the excess being abandoned). Damages (not exceeding £50) for assault, trespass, breach of contract, expressed or implied (as) for non-performance of award, for not accepting or not delivering goods sold, or for breach of warranty thereof, for dilapidations, for breach of guarantee of all kinds, for breach of warranty of horses and other cattle, for breach of indemnity expressed or implied, for negligence by servant or other person, for breach of by-laws. Against agents for not accounting, not using due care, &c., apothecaries and surgeons for unskillfulness, apprentices for breach of articles, bailiffs of every kind, builders for breach of agreement as to buildings, &c.; carriers for losing or damaging property, refusing to carry it, or not carrying it within reasonable time; landlords for breach of contract, expressed or implied; tenants for ditto, masters for ditto, servants for ditto, schoolmasters for ditto. And for all other damages except damages arising from—malicious prosecution, libel or slander, criminal conversation, seduction, breach of promise of marriage. Actions, of replevin—for recovering possession of houses or land, where the yearly rent does not exceed £50, for an unliquidated balance of partnership account, for a distributive share under an intestacy, for a legacy. And by the written consent of both parties (to be filed with the clerk on the entry of the plaint)—to recover debts or damages of any amount, except damages for malicious prosecution, libel or slander, criminal conversation, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage. And by the like consent—actions in which the title to land, tithe, toll, market, fair, or other franchise is in question.—Where the amount of debt or damage, and the conditions of payment can be agreed upon between plaintiff and defendant, such agreement being made before the clerk or assistant clerk, or an attorney, judgment may be entered accordingly, at the office of the clerk, and the attendance of either party on the court-day will be unnecessary. Executors and administrators may sue and be sued as if they were parties in their own right.

REMAINS OF ROMAN ART DISCOVERED IN CIRENCESTER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

IN the *Times* of September 9th was published a letter from Mr. Thomas Wright upon the subject of the excavations at Lymne, in Kent. These investigations into the details of the early condition of this country being, as Mr. Wright very justly observes, "really of national importance," from the assistance they render to history, perhaps you will allow me to offer a few remarks upon the results of our various excavations in this town—the *Corinium* of the Romans, and also upon what remains yet to be done; for, although we cannot claim the honour which is due to Mr. Roach Smith and his coadjutor, Mr. Elliott, of having made "a deliberate attempt to uncover a Roman town," yet, in the course of our ordinary operations of house-building, &c., we have gone far—farther indeed than any other town in the kingdom—towards accomplishing the same end.

It will be fresh in the recollection of your readers, that, about this time last year, the workmen employed in making a drain down the principal street of this town were the means of bringing to light one of the finest tessellated floors ever found in this country. The excavations were continued for some weeks, and ended in the discovery of several other rooms, having their floors, hypocausts, pilae, and flues all complete. The side of one of the rooms still retained its coloured stucco mural paintings. The best two of the floors were successfully raised, and are now waiting the erection of a museum, in which they are intended to be re-laid.

Besides those just mentioned, no less than *thirteen* other tessellated pavements have been found, at different times, in various parts of the town; some of which have been preserved *in situ*, whilst others have, unfortunately, been destroyed.

We have also found portions—though as yet, I am sorry to say, they are only portions—of richly carved capitals, of large dimensions, which must have belonged to some noble building. Bases of columns, too, are frequently found. Of works in metal and glass, pottery, and coins, we have, as might be expected, from the extent of our excavations, a great variety; whilst the monumental stones that have been discovered here are familiar to all archaeologists.

Although a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for last month has expressed a doubt upon the subject (from his own personal recollection of a visit to this place), we have ascertained, by examination of sections through the wall and mound in various places, that *Corinium* was fenced by a thick wall, supported on the inner side by a sloping bank of earth. You will see, by the map which I inclose; and distinct traces of this wall exist round more than two-thirds of the whole camp. For some distance on the south-east side it is to this day about fifteen feet high. The river Churn has been diverted from its natural course, and now flows through the old Roman fosse.

On the west side of the town we have an Amphitheatre. Having thus briefly stated what has already been done, I now proceed to suggest what remains yet further to do.

Cirencester occupies little more than a fourth of the site of *Corinium*. The area of the whole *castrum* is about 240 acres, of which, perhaps, 70 are occupied by the buildings of the town; leaving 170 acres of meadow and garden ground, in any part of which excavations might advantageously be pursued, without meeting with the obstruction of houses, which prevented our doing more last year. Running close up to the Roman wall, and within it, on the east side, we have an open space of nearly 100 acres, the surface of which has never yet been broken, but which immediately adjoins the part where so many pavements have been found, and close to the Lauses Gardens, already so well known for their richness in antiquarian treasures.

At the south end of this open space, but on the other side of the Roman wall, is the site where the monumental stones were found; and it is of this spot that Dr. Conrad Lemans said, "It would be highly desirable, that, under proper direction, regular scientific excavations should be instituted in this place, for they would undoubtedly lead to discoveries which would throw new light on the early state of this country, and furnish many interesting hints for its history during the time of the Romans." Here, also, our operations might conveniently be pursued, and I have no doubt with success; in fact, I may say that I have received intelligence of another monumental stone, and also of two other tessellated pavements. The site upon which the portions of capitals were found has also yet to be properly explored.

During the summer of 1851, the Archaeological Institute will hold their annual meeting at Bristol, from which place, I believe, they propose to make an excursion to Cirencester; and it appears to me a favourable opportunity for us to avail ourselves of the advantage of having so many of the persons who are best informed on such matters to assist us in forming the conclusions to be drawn from such investigations.

The day has long since gone by when the antiquary was a mere "collector of curiosities." We now no longer collect mere ornaments to a cabinet, but "fragmentary remains which tell of the past, and by a stern induction bring from them a portion at least of the secrets which lie hid within the mists of ages" (*Journal Arch. Inst.*, Vol. 6, Intr.). The value of these remains of the past consists, then, not so much in their intrinsic worth, as in the amount they contribute to our knowledge of the condition of the people who occupied this country at a period of which history has told us so little; and as much depends upon the ability with which such conclusions are drawn, it seems to me important that our works should be going on when we have the largest amount of knowledge brought to bear upon them.

That there is much to be done here, there is no doubt; but we now come to the important question of "ways and means." Government has, of course, as Mr. Smith soon learnt, "no money for such purposes." The work must be done by private enterprise; but, although we are quite willing, and anxious, to do our share towards it, yet the operations which I should wish to see carried on are far too expensive for the amount of funds that we could reasonably expect to be contributed by the comparatively few persons who, in any one place, would take an interest in such matters. To enable us to do much we must have the assistance of the public, and I can only say that, in proportion to the amount of such assistance, so will be the benefit derived. From operations upon the small scale that we could manage amongst ourselves, little would result beyond the discovery and preservation of a tessellated pavement or two; but, from work assisted by the public, I am convinced that some really important results would arise, which would throw some additional light upon the history of the Roman occupation of Britain, and the social condition of its inhabitants.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. NEWMARCH,

Hon. Secretary of Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

Cirencester, October 12th, 1850.

P.S. The pavements above referred to, as having been discovered last autumn, were illustrated, with a full account of their excavation, in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of September 8th and November 17th, 1849.

DEATH OF MISS BIFFIN.—On Wednesday week, Miss Sarah Biffin, the celebrated miniature-painter, who was born without hands or arms, died at her lodgings in Duke-street, in this town, at the age of sixty-six. The deceased was born at East Quantoxhead, near Bridgwater, Somersetshire, in the year 1784. She manifested in early life the talent for drawing and painting which she afterwards cultivated to so extraordinary an extent; and she was initiated in the first rudiments of the art by a Mr. Dukes, to whom she bound herself by a written agreement, to give the whole of her time and exertions, and for that purpose to remain for a term of years in his house. Some time after this engagement had been contracted, the late Earl of Morton became acquainted with, and so much interested in, Miss Biffin, that he caused her to be further instructed by Mr. Craig, a gentleman of great eminence in his profession as a miniature-painter. Under his skilful tuition, she attained to an almost miraculous degree of perfection. She remained with Mr. Dukes for nearly sixteen years. During the whole of this time she resided with Mr. and Mrs. Dukes, as one of their family, and was treated by them with uniform kindness; but it will scarcely be believed, although such is undoubtedly the fact, that in compensation for this exclusive sacrifice of the best part of her life, Miss Biffin, at no time, received from Mr. Dukes, in money, more than £5 per annum. Miss Biffin was patronised by their late Majesties George the Third, George the Fourth, William the Fourth; by the late Queen Dowager, by her present Majesty, by Prince Albert, and by a host of the nobility, and other distinguished persons. For many years she supported herself by miniature painting; but after the death of her noble benefactor and ever kind friend, the Earl of Morton, there was no one, like him, ready to assist her in obtaining orders for pictures, or in disposing of such as she was enabled to complete when not otherwise employed; and as age grew upon her she became much reduced in circumstances. A few years ago she came to Liverpool, where she made an ineffectual attempt to support herself. Our benevolent townsman, Mr. Richard Hathbone, took a great interest in her welfare, and it was principally by his exertions that, a short time ago, a small annuity was purchased for her by subscription.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MEDLEVAL BRICKWORK.

OUR illustrations represent various interesting examples of the skill of our ancestors in the manufacture of moulded bricks, and are good studies for our modern workers in the fictile arts. The old Manor House at Cressingham, in Norfolk, which we have selected as a specimen of the class of ornamented brick-fronted houses, is peculiarly handsome in its appearance.

For the sketch of Cressingham Manor-house, and the following particulars, we are indebted to a correspondent:—

"This house, which is situated about five miles from Swaffham, in Norfolk, is remarkable for the fact that its exterior is entirely coated with tracery formed in whitish terra cotta. It was probably constructed at the latter end of the fifteenth century, when the family of the Jepsens were the possessors of the place. Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk, mentions the arms of this family as being in the hall in his time; probably, they are still there. The ornament which divides the upper and lower stories has rather a German appearance, but the tracery is decidedly English. A few years ago, a most elaborate ceiling, and, as far as I could ascertain, coeval with the hall, was discovered, but has been unfortunately covered up again with a ceiling. The front windows are modern and of wood. The whole edifice, no doubt, anciently was surmounted by a battlement and parapet; this has entirely disappeared, but I was shown a portion of a Tudor battlement dug up within these few years, which confirms the fact of its existence. So are traces of a moat, which formerly surrounded the whole edifice, but which is now quite dry. The church is about a mile distant, and possesses a



CRESSINGHAM MANOR-HOUSE.

good roof, and the lower part of a rood screen, in which the foliage has a decided German character—an occurrence which is more common in Norfolk and Suffolk than elsewhere; probably the trade of these counties with Flanders during the middle ages may account for the peculiarity."

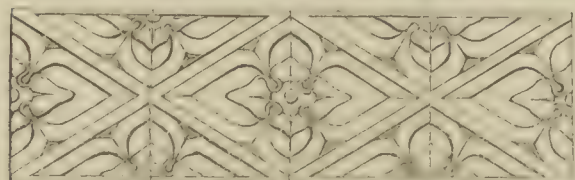
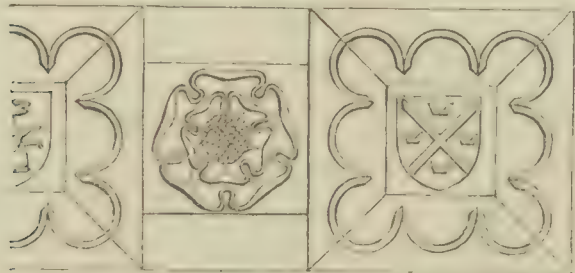
In Fig. 1 we have represented a portion of the frieze between the ground-story and first-floor of Cressingham; its character is extremely good.



MEDIEVAL BRICKWORK.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are ornamented bricks from Wolterton House, in the parish of East Barsham, Norfolk—a house celebrated for the variety and richness of its architectural mouldings in brickwork.

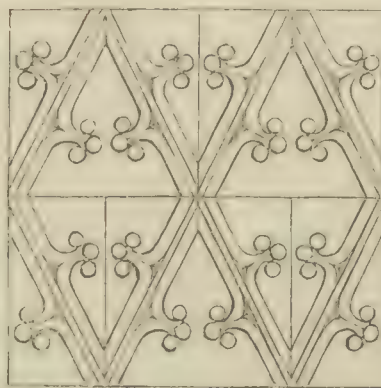
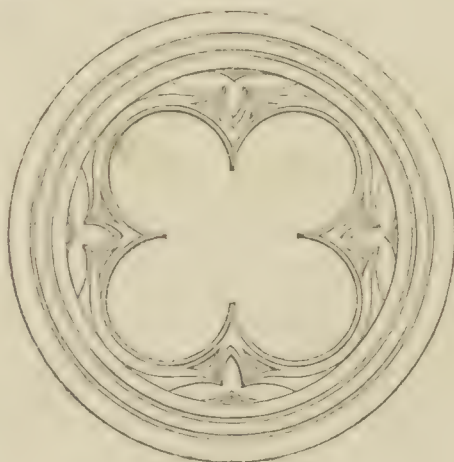
Fig. 5 is copied from an engraving in Vol. 5 of the *Archæological Journal*. It is a quatrefoil, elegantly moulded, and burnt to a bright red colour. This is



an extremely clever and interesting example. It is from the inside of the north wall of the chancel of Frittenden Church, in Kent.

THE HANDLEY TESTIMONIAL AT SLEAFORD.

THE first stone of this monumental cross to the memory of the late Henry Handley, Esq., was laid in June last, and the structure is fast progressing. In outline, the memorial bears some resemblance to those gems of mediæval art, the crosses at Waltham and Northampton, erected by Edward I. to the memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor: in detail, however, the design is very dissimilar, and claims much originality. The figure of Mr. Handley will be executed in Caen stone, by Mr. Thomas, of London, and occupies a central position, at an elevation of seventeen feet from the ground, standing on a pedestal under groined arches, which support the superstructure. Up to the cornice above the figure of Mr. Handley, it is rectangular in form, with a buttress at each angle; the next course is octagonal, with canopied niches on each face, ornamented with



richly-carved crockets, containing appropriate figures; and above the cornice which terminates this course it again returns to the square, placed on the angle, each face having figures on pedestals under canopied niches, something like the lower portion. A battlemented cornice, with the ball flower in moulding; and the whole is terminated in a crocketed spire empanelled with richly flowing tracery. The design is of middle pointed character, about Edward I. and II's time. The entire height will be about seventy feet. The architect is Mr. Boyle, of London.

Immediately after the laying of the foundation-stone, Mr. Foster, who had performed that ceremony, addressed the company in an appropriate speech, in which he took occasion to refer to the birth of Mr. Handley in the town of Sleaford, fifty-three years ago, and to his early habits and character. He then drew a rapid sketch of his career at Eton, and afterwards at Oxford. He alluded to his becoming the representative of the now disfranchised borough of Heytesbury, of finding himself in the House of Commons of that day among several of his former college companions—of the indication he then gave of aptitude for public business, and talents in debate, greatly assisted by manners of a popular character. He referred to his zealous pursuit of the science of agriculture, at that time but imperfectly understood, and to his celebrated letter to his friend the late Earl Spencer, which led to the formation of the Royal Agricultural Association of England, of which, four years after it was established, he had the honour to occupy the presidential chair at the great meeting at Bristol in 1842. Allusion was then made to the circumstances under which he became a candidate for the representation of South Lincolnshire, after the county had been divided by the Reform Act, and to the long canvas of the division during the summer and autumn of 1832, when he was opposed by Mr. Heathcote and Sir John Trollope, two most formidable competitors, whether considered with reference to the large amount of support derived from many of the great landed proprietors, or to their own personal abilities and high character; and to his ultimate success in the three successive elections for South Lincolnshire. Reference was next made to Mr. Handley's valuable services in the House of Commons in resisting attacks upon the agricultural interest, and in obtaining the repeal of several obnoxious imposts to which the members of that body were subject—to his subsequent loss of the election of 1841, and to the causes which led to that result, attributing Mr. Handley's defeat mainly to the unfortunate advice which he (Mr. Forster) had given him to withdraw from the representation for a time. In conclusion, Mr. Forster said, "Such was the man to whose memory the splendid cross is now about to be erected in this place. It will serve for generations yet to come, as an incentive to others who may aspire to the same distinction, to follow in his steps, and to emulate his bright example; and it will remain a lasting monument to his great name and fame. Honourable as it will be to him, it will scarcely be less so to those by whose gratitude it has been raised. It will prove that in these our days the

yeomanry of South Lancashire were not insensible to the merits of a public servant, and that their gratitude to the man did not terminate with his valuable life. His name, the name of Henry Handley, will be held in veneration, in affection, by the people of this town and county, so long as honour, virtue, talents, charity, and benevolence are held in respect among Englishmen!"



THE HANDLEY TESTIMONIAL AT SLEAFORD.—ELEVATION.

FRED HOLDERSWORTH; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "GIDEON GILES," "ROYSTON GOWER," "FAIR ROSAMOND,"
"LADY JANE GREY," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE establishment of Abel Holdersworth, Esq., Wine-merchant, occupied the whole of the buildings in an old-fashioned court which had formerly belonged to some City Company, long since extinct; but whether to the Hat-band makers, Long-

Bowstring makers, Woodmongers, or Starch makers, had never been clearly made out, for the mutilated arms over the gateway were about as legible as a tombstone at which the children of three generations have thrown their "nickers." You need only to pass through the ample archway to convince yourself of the immense business carried on in those extensive premises, where clerks, coopers, cellarmen, carmen, carts, and horses were ever in motion; where you looked up at warehouses, and down at the spacious vaults, and threaded your way through ranks of ranged bottles, pipes, hogsheds, and quarter casks, hampers, hoops, and staves, along passages which seemed as intricate as the labyrinth of Lemnos. Although what you there saw filled you with wonder, it

across his fancy, that it was fairly smothered beneath them. Her chin he compared to the graceful curve of the silver moon when she has waned into something like the shape of a harvest sickle. Her hazel eyes were in his eyes brighter than the brightest stars, seas of light, diamonds, anything glittering the reader can picture; and then it will only bring a faint conception of what Fred imagined them to be. They were soft, bright, modest eyes enough; but we have seen eyes as beautiful hundreds of times. Fred fancied he had never looked on such before. Her hair, which was done up neatly, he fancied resembled that of a Grecian nymph's, which he had seen in marble in the British Museum. But her neck—here he again found something to admire, worship, dote upon, especially in the shadow of a vagrant ringlet which had fallen loose, and flickered to and fro as she moved. Flowers in streams, the shadow of a rosebud sleeping in the sunshine, a jasmine spray mirrored on a window in the moonlight, were as nothing compared to the string of images which Fred put together while looking at the shifting shadow made by that stray ringlet. Poor fellow! he was in love, deeper than he probably would have been had he courted her three months. In his eye she would ever look the same; always be attending flowers, or doing some such "gentle spitting" as he had read about in old stories. Had you told Fred that those hands washed, ironed, threw up the cinders, cleaned the hearth, dusted the hobs, washed the dishes, we question very much if he would at that time have believed you. No; she ever dwelt in his eyes among roses and posies, bowers and flowers—birds, bees, and butterflies were her companions. Had you told him that nasty earwigs, and long-bodied wireworms, with legs almost as numerous as the figures in a ready-reckoner, and ants that bit dreadfully, and black slugs whose trail was anything but silvery, went biting and burrowing about the garden which "her beauty haunted," Fred would hardly have believed that Nature could have been guilty of such impropriety where she was present. Close confinement in his uncle's office, reading novels and love-sick poetry, had prepared Fred as nicely for falling into love at first sight (if any pretty face presented itself), as getting into a steaming perspiration prepares a man for catching a nice, comfortable cold, if, while in that state, he selects a spot to sit in, where there is a chilling Wenham-ice sort of a draught.

To do her justice, and look at her without falling in love as he did, she certainly appeared very pretty, standing under the chequered shadows made by the trellis-work, and the waving trails of the woodbine, all strongly thrown out by the brightness of a July sun, which gave a tinge of golden green to her tight-fitting cotton-dress, that in Fred's eyes no doubt looked richer than satin.

Her mother, too, would have looked well in a picture, sitting as she did in a garden-chair, her dark dress relieved by some white garment she was repairing. Beyond her fluttered apparel of all kinds on a long clothes-line, making a nice contrast against the green leaves, and, from the costly materials of some of the garments, showing that they neither belonged to herself nor her daughter; but the proprietor of this little paradise as Fred considered it, and into which he had ventured, was a Landress.

After another pull at his collar, another drag at his shirt-wristband, a touch or two at his side hair, he approached as upright as if he had swallowed a poker for the occasion, until having reached just such a distance as he had seen the walking gentleman do in a similar scene on the stage, he took off his hat, made a bow as near the gentlemanly angle as possible, gave a "hem" to clear his throat, and, having twice or thrice studied what he should say, though "Fair angel!" "Beautiful spirit!" &c., had presented themselves and been rejected, as not half good enough—having, we say, made all preliminary arrangements, and being in the act of making an ass of himself by his opening address, he was fortunately saved by the daughter exclaiming before he spoke, "Mother, here's a gentleman, come and see what he wants;" and throwing the stray ringlet aside with her little hard-working hand, she entered the cottage and put a large piece of most unpoetical fat bacon into a pot which was standing over the fire, and which together with the shelled beans that stood in a dish, proclaimed, as plain as could be, that this, to Fred, beautiful spirit of the flowers, was preparing dinner.

To speak the truth, the young woman was very modest, and did not much like the grimace and antics of the young citizen, as he stood with his hat in one hand, and the other on his heart, as if he had either got the cramp, or was making love in dumb show, or come round for a subscription: she was a pretty and a sensible girl, and nothing more; and not used to seeing pantomimes.

As to her mother, she came to the point at once, and said, "Well, young gentleman, what is your business?"

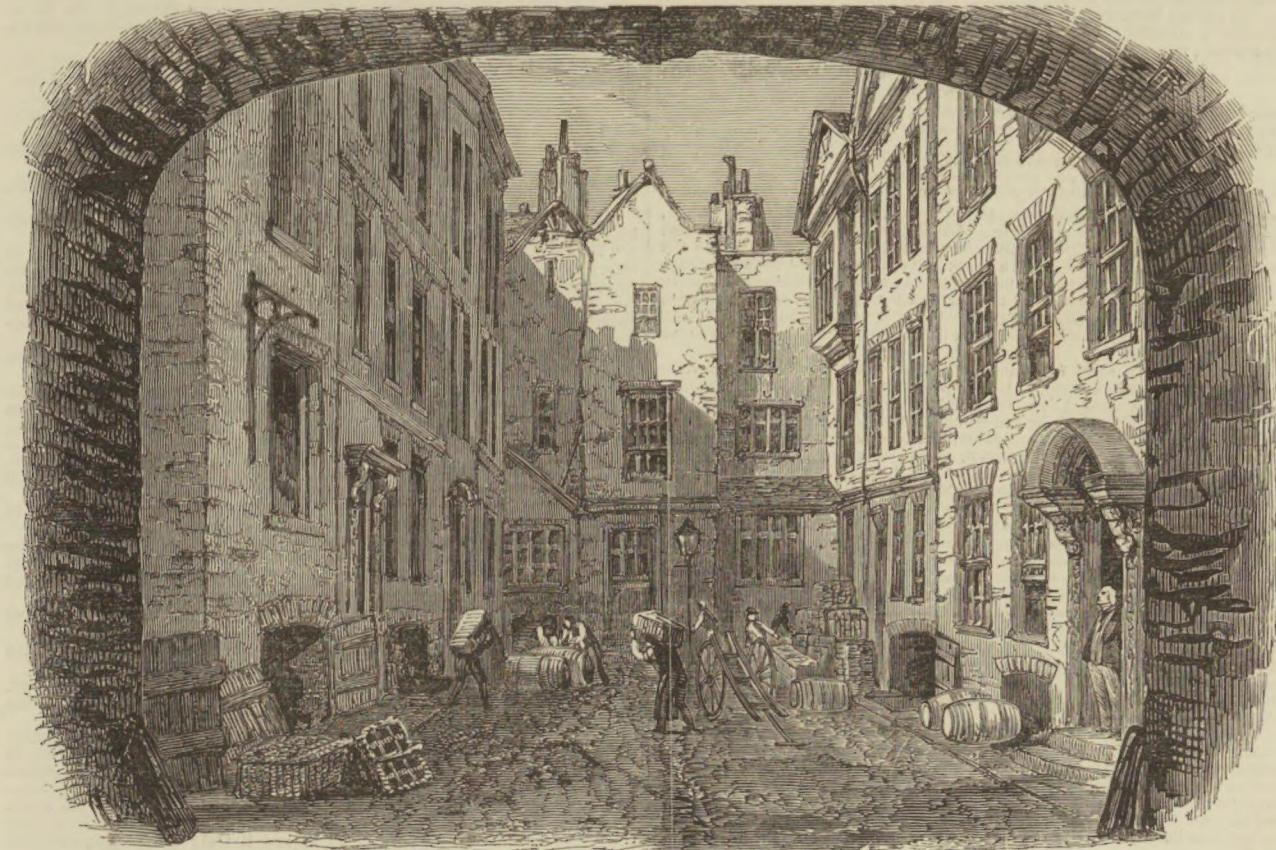
The last word made "Richard himself again"—it was so like his uncle, when some poor fellow wanted his acceptance renewing, or a further supply of wine on credit; and he replied, in good unmistakable English, "I have come to look at the apartments you have to let. I want a couple of rooms for two or three months."

"Any family?" said the plain-speaking landress.
"Have not the happiness of being married," replied Fred, with a really good-natured smile; "nor engaged, if that is any further recommendation. Here is my card," added he, taking out a rather gaudy card-case; "the address is the London Literary Institution, where, upon enquiry, you will find that I am respectably connected;" and he drew himself up somewhat haughtily as he uttered the last sentence. The landress curtsied as she received the card, and had just tact enough about her to say, "Your appearance is sufficient to prove that, sir;" at which Fred smiled, and made a very gentlemanly bow.

The young man was very fond of referring to the London Literary Institution, for he knew that not only one, but the whole of the committee, trustees and all, would guarantee his respectability, without entering into minute details as to who or what he was. Price the Pewterer, of Portoken Ward, for instance, had the landress gone about the reference, would have said, "My good woman, I will be answerable for a thousand pounds for him; and if you doubt my solvency, go and enquire at my bankers." Nor was he the only one who would thus bouncingly have "soft-sawdered" the nephew of the wealthy wine-merchant; for they knew that Fred at times liked "to do" the mysterious.

Having looked into the neat clean parlour, the young man declined examining the bed-room, and acknowledged himself perfectly satisfied. The rent was 10s. a week; and drawing out a five-pound note he offered to take the rooms for ten weeks certain, and to pay for them beforehand. But this the honest landress declined accepting, though she took a sovereign deposit. All doubts about the young man's respectability (if she had any) vanished when she saw the new bank-notes which Fred took no pains to conceal, as he drew them out of his pocket-book, together with the sovereigns he also showed when he took out one to pay the deposit.

The worthy woman then showed him her garden, which was rather large, having formerly belonged to a small market-gardener. The cottage and garden were now the landress's freehold, having been purchased by her husband out of his hard earnings and her close savings through several years of self-denial of almost everything saving the common necessities of life. The widow was very thankful that she had a home she could call her own, rent-free; humble although it was, consisting of only four rooms and a kitchen. Fred professed to be an adorer of flowers, and to show his knowledge of nature while looking at a fine alder-tree, covered with its creamy bunches of blossom, which stood beside the garden-hedge, he complimented the landress on possessing such fine cauliflowers. The honest woman, without even a smile, told him that cauliflowers did not grow on trees; and showed him some very fine ones in what she called her kitchen-garden. Nothing daunted he praised her fine heads of lettuce, pointing to several healthy primrose-roots, which had gone out of flower. All these errors the landress corrected; then seeing her daughter approach, she said, "Here is Matilda, she can tell you a deal more about the flowers than I can, for they have given them so many new-fangled names since I was a young woman, that I cannot remember the half of them." Matilda was then introduced as "my daughter," and duly informed that the young gentleman had taken the apartments, and how she was sure that both herself and "Tilley" would do their best to make him as comfortable as they could in their humble way, &c., at every sentence of which Fred bowed; while



was said to be nothing in comparison to the bonded stock, for the cellarmen declared that Abel Holdersworth

Had pipes enough, they knew,
Placed side by side to reach to Kew,
And which, if placed end to end,
Almost to Windsor would extend. DR. WALCOTT.

As for his wines! if they were to be believed, there were no such wines in the world. Had you sworn that you had drunk of the vintage Noah first planted, we do verily believe that they would have asserted that Abel had a few bottles stowed away somewhere, which were older than the deluge. If you boasted of having tasted fine old port full of beeswing, they talked of wines he possessed which had passed that stage before they were born, and which, at double and treble compound interest, came to so much a bottle, that it almost took your breath away when you heard the amount, and recalled the costly pearl Cleopatra dissolved in her goblet and swallowed. You could not name a wine-growing country, but what they said he did business with; and one old clerk, who knew but little of geography, and drew the "long-bow" tremendously, talked about an agent for cooling sherbet in the Arctic regions, and hinted that our Northern Voyagers did business for their establishment—over the extent of which they all delighted to throw the marvellous.

Still, with all his wealth, the great wine-merchant was in certain things a near man, for at times he stood like a barometer, at hot, cold, change, and even down to the freezing point, for so was he occasionally generous to a princely extent, then close-handed again as a miser, and occasionally "mean to meanness." He had been known in his younger days to sit for an hour together unravelling and unknitting pieces of string with his fingers and teeth, as he said, to set his men an example and save a penny; yet if he were in one of his sunny moods, he would throw aside his profitless employment, and sign a check for fifty guineas to be given to some benevolent institution: indeed there was but seldom a list of charitable subscribers but what contained his name, and yet with all this,

In the way of a bargain
He'd cavil on the ninth part of a hair. SHAKESPEARE.

He had a great objection to single men possessing more money than they really needed, and allowed his servants handsome interest on all they left in his hands, thus encouraging them, as he said, to save early out of their salaries. When they were married he considered they had a right to become their own masters. Even to his nephew, to whom every body believed he would leave all his wealth, Abel only allowed fifty guineas per annum, which was considerably less than he would have received as a salary in any other house, considering the responsibility of the situation he held; but he boarded and lodged with his uncle; and had he wanted a thousand pounds for any reasonable purpose, nobody doubted but what his wealthy relative would have given it to him; this, however, the young man had never tried. Beside his wife, Dame Holdersworth, as her husband always called her, he had a brother, an old gentleman who had seen some service, and who now lived on his half-pay. Some said the old officer was a little cracked, others that he was only odd in his ways, while a few wished that they had the old soldier's knowledge. Dame Holdersworth was almost always talking about the great people she had seen, and what they said to her, and what she said to them: she dearly doted on a Duke, the society of an Earl was to her enchanting, and a Lord she loved above all things, and always felt, as she said, at her ease in such society. Abel used to say they were all very well in their way, but that many of them required deuced long credit. These, with the exception of a niece on the wife's side, who had for some time been staying with a distant relative in the country, were all the "humanities," as Abel jocularly called them, which he felt bound to provide for.

"Fred, my boy," said the uncle, addressing his nephew in an unusually familiar manner, after having closed the door of his own counting-house, on which was written "MR. HOLDERSWORTH, PRIVATE," "the painters, paper-hangers, and I know not who besides, are coming in to-morrow, after we have started to Margate. You know how much I should like you to go with us; but that's impossible, as in my absence you are my representative, Fred, that is, I leave all important matters to you and my old confidential clerk, John. As it is a fine day," added he, looking up, and he had to look a good height to see the sky at all in that old square court-yard, surrounded as it was with high buildings, "I have been thinking a walk will do you good, and that you might look out for a couple of nice clean-looking rooms, somewhere within an hour's ride by the omnibus, and take them for two or three months, while the painting and cleaning and such like are going on—in short for the whole summer: I have fancied you have looked a little pale lately."

"I feel in excellent health, thank you, uncle," answered the nephew, "but, for all that, shall be glad to go to Peckham Rye, or Forest Hill, or anywhere in that neighbourhood, if I can be spared, for I prefer the Surrey side."

"Ten in the morning is quite as early as you need to be here," answered the uncle; "and you can generally leave about four in the afternoon. As some of the servants will have to remain, you will of course dine just the same; and should any of my intimate friends call, you will invite them to luncheon and such like, just as if we were at home." All this Fred promised to do, and to make every one as comfortable as he possibly could.

"You will want a little extra money said" the uncle, "for apartments, breakfasts, and such like; I had better give you twenty pounds. And be sure and be careful in getting up and down those omnibuses, for I know how partial you are to a cigar, and conclude that you will ride a good deal outside. Don't deny it, Fred, some one has called it 'an innocent vice,' and I blame my brother more than you, my boy, but do not carry it to excess."

The nephew looked a little confused at this charge, but it did not prevent him from lighting his havannah the instant he had seated himself outside a Peckham omnibus in Gracechurch-street.

Fred Holdersworth was not a young gentleman to feel proud because he had got four new crisp five-pound notes in his pocket-book, besides a few loose sovereigns in his purse, for he had never known the want of money. What he felt proud at was being loosed for the first time from the leading-strings, and left to select his own apartments, and set up, as it were, gentleman for himself. When he alighted from the omnibus, he looked as if all Peckham Rye belonged to him, and the neighbourhood of Forest Hill besides. He raised his gold eye-glass and surveyed the Common and the surrounding hills, exclaiming to himself, "Beautiful prospect! Secluded, very." Fred prided himself in his admiration of nature, which was, no doubt, chiefly owing to his so seldom looking upon it beyond the walled world in which he dwelt.

But it was not nature alone in the out-of-door world, amid her fields and flowers, which the young man admired; he also sought for it in character. "Give me a wife," said Fred, "when I do marry, that is a child of nature—one whom I can train to love me in my own way; who has never been spoilt in a finishing academy, taught to curtsy by the card, and smile according to the most approved

rules. No, I will have none of that; give me pure, simple, unsophisticated nature, if even it comes from the humble wayside cottages. I hate appearances."

And, as some such thoughts as these passed through the young man's mind, he adjusted his neat shirt collar, pulled his wristbands a little lower, ran his fingers through his hair, looked down to see that his gold guard chain was properly arranged, then, giving his silver-headed cane a peculiar twist, walked on, internally condemning the folly of mere appearance, while he was thus most carefully adhering to it. For, thought Fred, "I should like them to see that the apartments I want are for a gentleman."

We will not follow him in and out through some half-dozen houses, at one of which he promised to call again, if he met with nothing that suited him better. He now struck into that pretty bit of road which leads to Goose-green, or, turning off midway, over the fields, and out by that old picturesque road-side inn, the Plough, takes the pedestrian through green fields to Dulwich; along ancient footpaths, which Shakespeare himself has, perhaps, traversed in the company of Alleyn and Burbage, when the "player" first purchased the property on which Dulwich College now stands. The old pollard oaks by the thick aged hedgerows, and the deeply wooded banksides by the watercourses, that wind along beside these well-worn footpaths, proclaim their antiquity.

But we are carrying our readers far beyond the place where the young man's eye was first arrested by a paper placed on the stem of a beautiful acacia (the tree having now shaken off its golden pendants), announcing "Apartments to Let." It was not, however, the beautiful tree alone, nor the high thick privet hedge, nor the neat rustic gate, that arrested Fred's attention, but the name which did it—THE COTTAGE OF CONTENT.

"Charming, delightful! This is a snug retreat for one that has so long been buried in yonder busy city. I hope this is 'no cottage of gentility,' as Porson calls it in 'The Devil's Walk.'"

And Fred opened the gate gently to take a closer survey; looking up again at the board on which the name was painted, and muttering to himself, "May I find it here, I have long been looking for it." He meant Content, for he fancied he had many troubles for a young man of one-and-twenty. He wanted "nature," as he said.

Much as he was struck by the green seclusion of the spot, he was not at all prepared for the startling picture within the garden. "It struck him all of a heap," to use an expressive phrase; but he saw everything through the eye of nature. The vision that startled Fred so much would, to the eye of a common observer, have looked like a very pretty young woman tying up a woodbine to the latticed porch of the cottage. To his eye she appeared a Peri trailing roses round the gates of Paradise; the sunshine that fell upon her, a glory in which she was clothed.

"We must have old John the gardener to cut it again," said she to her mother, without observing Fred, who was gazing on her with all "his might and main;" "for I cannot train it as I wish, do all I can." This was spoken in a rather pleasing voice; but to Fred's ear, it excelled the music of all the nightingales that ever sang since the first pair built in the tree under which long-haired Eve slept in the Garden of Eden. "Beautiful being!" said the young simpleton to himself; "can she be mortal?" Had he seen the quantity of brown bread and butter she had eaten that morning at breakfast, he would neither have doubted her mortality nor her appetite. He, poor fellow, thought such lips could only feed "where the bee sucked;" nay, if any one had sworn that she was devouring honey from the woodbine she was tying up, love-stricken Fred would almost have believed it.

He saw in the colour of her really fair countenance roses and white lilies blended together; in her teeth, which were very white, he beheld ranged Maybuds; and in the lips, heaven knows what—such a mass of roses, rubies, cherries, strawberries, and all sorts of flowers, gems, and sweet, ripe fruit came



Matilda, in a few modest words, assured him that it would be their study to please him; to which he replied, that he should give them but little trouble, and that he was sure nothing but pleasure could be found where one so amiable presided; at which the young woman curtsied and blushed, and Fred thought he had never seen anything so beautiful in his life as her modest confusion.

He next learnt from the mother that a lady had rented the apartments every summer for the last seven years, but that, by the advice of her physician, she had now removed to a milder climate, and that he was the first "gentleman" to whom they had ever let lodgings; all of which information was delightful to Fred, and he thought it a perfect godsend to alight on such a piece of Nature, concluding, of course, that Matilda had never had a lover.

When asked by the daughter if he was fond of flowers, Fred went into raptures. "They are," said he, "the most beautiful objects in creation, except beauty herself. I have stood for hours contemplating them in Covent-garden Market; and often, for a change of air, and to see the green leaves wave, I have wandered round Finsbury-square, in the moonlight, listening to the rustling of the foliage, at the intervals when vehicles were not passing."

After this outburst, he began to praise the beauty of a rose which Matilda had stuck into the band of her coquettish little apron, declaring that he had never seen a lovelier one: to which Matilda replied, that, as he admired it so much, perhaps he would do her the favour of accepting it; which, of course, he did, and returned thanks in another speech full of flourishes, the purport of which was lost on the laundress's daughter. She, however, offered to gather him a nosegay, to take back to town with him; and, according to an old fashion of her mother's, who was a countrywoman, she formed the background of a large cabbage-leaf, and soon gathered him one big enough to fill a gallon jug, not sparing even the southern-wood or "lad-love-lass," as she called it, while recommending it on account of possessing so powerful a smell.

With many more compliments, and promises as to the hour he should arrive on the following day, and a little advice from the laundress about bringing his tea and coffee and such like things from the City, as they were so much better there, Fred took his departure, though not until he had turned back twice or thrice to shake hands with Matilda; and even then he stood raising his hat no end of times at the rustic gate, and, it is very probable, would have continued to do so much longer, had not the laundress and her daughter, who wanted their dinners, again entered the cottage. Not making above a dozen mistakes in the half-dozen lines he repeated, Fred went along, waving one arm, and exclaiming—

If changing cheek and scorching vein,
Lips taught to writh, but not complain;
If bursting heart and maddening brain,
And all that I have felt, and feel,
Betoken love—that love is mine.—BYRON.

And, as a proof of it, he gave himself such a slap on his left breast as made his fingers tingle again, as he repeated "that love is mine." Except his aunt and cousin, Fred had seen but little of female society.

CHAPTER II.

AFTER strolling about the neighbourhood for some time, and pronouncing it the most delightful spot around London, Fred again mounted the outside of an omnibus to return to town. He was, of course, very happy and very talkative; and, having taken his seat beside the driver, and given him one of his best havannahs as a propitiatory offering, he began to expatiate upon the beauty of the scenery around Peckham Rye.

"It must be very healthy," said Fred, "when the wind blows over from the coast of Kent; why it's almost like living by the sea-side, for you are no great distance from the sea."

"It's all very well, sir, when it comes from that 'ere quarter," replied the red-faced omnibus driver; "but see it when it comes from the City, and brings a November fog with it; then it gives you 'bellows to mend'—I know it does my hosiers."

"But do you not consider it very rural?" continued Fred. "Why, I saw them making hay in a field by Forest Hill. What could you see more rural, if you went a hundred miles off?"

"If I may be allowed to venture my opinion, sir," answered the driver, "I think it a good deal more 'rural' about six or seven miles on t'other side of Sevenoaks. Fine land there, sir."

"I have seen the hop-gardens near Gravesend," said Fred, "and was greatly struck by their appearance, they seemed so shady and solitary."

"Law bless you, sir," said the driver, who now began to "smoke" his passenger, "I've seen woods wif' trees so high that they were forced to crop the tops every two or three years, to keep the country from being flooded."

"From being flooded!" exclaimed Fred; "what had the trees to do with the water?"

"Caught the clouds, you see, as they went over," answered the driver, "and brought all the rain down. Not a drop would fall for miles round, if them 'ere trees wasn't cropped."

"Oh, I see," replied Fred. "It struck me that agriculture seemed pretty forward in these districts."

"It's a deal forwarder over the hill, sir," said the other. "Gorse is out in flower, and nettles look healthier—never saw chickweed finer."

Perfectly unconscious that the driver was quizzing him, Fred showed him the flowers, and remarked that it must be fine air where those were grown.

An ostler-looking man now got up beside the driver, and, as his conversation was more interesting to him than Fred's, the latter was left to smoke his cigar the rest of the journey in silence.

Before going home to dinner, Fred called on his bosom friend; for he had an acquaintance whom he trusted with all his secrets. Most young ladies and gentlemen have one such friend. He knew it was about the time when Tollerton left the banking-house, and he waited outside to see him.

"Ah, Fred!" said Tollerton, whose appearance was "much of a muchness" with his friend's. "What news?"

"Found such a priceless gem to-day," said Fred, raising his eyes; "an inestimable jewel!"

"Have you got it with you?" inquired Tollerton.

"Would that I had," answered Fred; "would that I could wear it in my bosom for ever."

"If it's so valuable it might be stolen," said Tollerton. "You'll advertise it, of course."

"Your thoughts are running on paltry gold and gems," answered Fred, releasing his friend's arm. "I am speaking of a nymph—a goddess—an angel!"

"Oh, I see," said the matter-of-fact banker's son, comprehending him at last; "you mean some girl."

"Girl, sir!" exclaimed Fred; "I tell you she's an angel—an hour—a grace—a rose—a peri."

"Of course she's a lady. When I said a girl, I meant that. Very pretty?" inquired Tollerton.

"Pretty!" echoed Fred; "celestial—heavenly—angelic! And oh, Tollerton, my friend, what I never expected to find, she's a child of nature—that nature which you and I, with our kindred tastes, have so often talked about and looked for in vain. I'm in love, and shall marry her."

"Have you known her long?" inquired Tollerton.

"Long enough to love, to adore her," replied Fred. "Such a heart as you know mine to be, can receive but one impression. That impression it has received to-day: her image is stamped here," added he, striking his breast.

"May I prove worthy of her?" And Fred raised his eyes as he spoke.

"Of course she polks, draws, loves music, and all that sort of thing," said Tollerton.

"Listen, my friend," said Fred, now becoming almost eloquent; "I question if her education extends beyond that of mere reading and writing. Dancing, drawing, and music, she probably knows nothing of; yet, in my eyes, she is ten thousand times more captivating in her ignorant simplicity than all your accomplished ladies, as they are called, even after hundreds have been spent upon them to destroy all the natural charms they possessed. She is a child of Nature, Fred—not one trained, like many of those you and I have met occasionally at city balls, to captivate young men by their artificial attractions—but such as might have been seen in the vale of Arcadia watching their flocks."

Fred was fond of pastoral poetry: anything about nymphs, fauns, and dryads delighted him; moreover, he was earnest for the time in whatever he did.

Tollerton looked on the pavement for a moment thoughtfully, then said, "Of course, you'll consult your uncle before you make the lady an offer?"

"Not a living soul, saving yourself," replied Fred. "My uncle is a man of the world, and would oppose my union. My secret is safe with you, I know."

"That you well know," answered the banker's son. "You have proposed, then."

"She does not even know that I love her," replied Fred; "have never seen her before to-day." He then told his friend how he had taken apartments at Peckham, and other matters which our readers already know.

To which Tollerton replied that he was "rather peckish," having had nothing but a biscuit since he breakfasted; and so the young men separated, after Fred had again sworn him to inviolable secrecy.

Fred Holdersworth was one of those young men who obtain a smattering of everything, yet understand few things thoroughly, what our plain-spoken forefathers called "Jack-of-all-trades and master of none." He could get up and make a speech at the Literary Institution, "all sound and fury"—words, words, nothing but words; would argue for the mere love of talking, and take whatever words came first. He had been known to speak, young as he was, for an hour together; but few remembered a single sentence he had uttered five minutes after he had sat down. Yet he believed himself to be very clever; was, in fact, blinded by his own conceit and the flattery of his little-minded friends—young men who, when they could bring no reason to bear upon what they said, would end with "That is my sincere opinion, and every one has his opinion." He belonged to a class who are all clamorous to be heard, few wise enough to sit down humbly to listen and learn. He boasted that he had no pride, but that he hated it—this the "coming events" in our story will prove: that all accomplishments were unnatural, affected, deceitful, and that Nature did not require us to be able to do more than read, write, and count (the proof of this was nearer than he dreamed of); that the man who married a woman for anything but love was mercenary; that all were made equal, and there would never be any true happiness so long as society made a distinction between rich and poor, and that appearance was all nonsense (he changed his tailor three times in one year, because his trowsers did not sit so well as Tollerton's). Nature! nature! was ever his cry; give him nature—he wanted nothing more! He tried all he could to deceive himself; he looked on the world (or pretended to do) as he wished to see it, not as it is. He would have been

a sensible and clever young man, had he not tried to stifle the voice within him—to silence his own common-sense. As it was, take him out of his uncle's business, and in the ways of the world he was very ignorant, though somewhat of a sensible young man after all.

When he reached home he was greatly surprised to meet his pretty cousin, and to find that she had come to spend a few weeks with his uncle and aunt, at Margate. Any other young man but Fred would have been "over head and ears in love" with so pretty a cousin; she had such a sweet-tempered countenance, and such a pair of laughing eyes, that it made anybody happy only to look at her. Fred said she had been spoilt at school, and that there was not a bit of true nature in her. "Art, all art," he would say to Tollerton; "made up by the dancing-master and her governess." They had not met for a length of time, and, filled as the young man's mind was with the laundress's daughter, he could not help acknowledging how greatly she had improved.

She was in the dining-room, alone, when he entered, and came with open arms to meet him, as she had always done; for in their childish days they had been brought up like brother and sister; had scratched and fought each other; had had many a squabble and many a kiss; and, though in their way rather fond of one another, they differed so far from Dr. Watts as to believe that—

Their little hands were made
To tear each other's eyes.

Their quarrels often arose from such causes as those which broke the peace of Nancy Lake and her brother Jack; for, when she had offended Fred, he went to her drawer,

Took out the doll, and oh, my stars!
He'd poke her head between the bars,
And melt off half her nose.

Forgetting all these childish tiffs, and delighted to see her cousin again, the beautiful girl threw her arms around his neck and kissed him, as she had done hundreds of times before. Just then the aunt chanced to look into the room, and thinking, no doubt, what a check her presence would be to their happiness at such a moment, when all to appearance was as she had long wished it, she stepped aside. Had she waited another second or two, she would have seen how rudely the nephew pushed away her beautiful niece, as he exclaimed—

"I would not for a thousand pounds that had happened, cousin; I shall never forgive you."

The pretty cousin stood speechless, wondering what she could have done to cause him to shrink from her in the way he did; when seeing him look on the floor, she also glanced downward, and found that she was standing with one foot on the nosegay which he had brought from the laundress's garden, and which she in her eager delight to meet him had by some means or other knocked out of his hands. She stooped down, picked it up, and presenting it to him, said—

"I was too glad to see you to think about the flowers. I am very sorry, cousin, but they are not much worse for the fall."

Fred was really as kind-hearted a young man as ever lived, though he had so many faults, and he began to make the best apology he could for what he had said. But his pretty cousin was not to be deceived; she knew that he was in earnest when he spoke so cross to her—she also saw something in his manner different from what she had ever before seen, so went and sat down in silence by the window; and, had Fred been close enough, he might have seen two large tears trickling slowly over the damask roses of her cheeks. He, however, hurried off to prepare himself for dinner, and place his unfortunate flowers in water. What antics he played while he kissed the flowers, and raised his eyes to the ceiling, and pressed the rose Matilda had given him to his heart, we shall not recount, premising that all young men, when they are overtaken for the first time by love or drink, always play such tricks.

Compared with its usual appearance, there was something cold and uncomfortable in the look of the dining-room in which the dinner was served up, in the furniture which was covered up with holland, in the want of the ornaments and pictures which were removed, together with other alterations which took away that air of "coziness" which gives such a home-look to an apartment that one is used to. All this was necessary to make room for the workmen who were coming in on the morrow, and to preserve the costly furniture. This Fred knew, but he could not help contrasting it with the laundress's neat, but humble parlour, and the quietude that seemed to reign over the Cottage of Content.

Dinner, which was always a grand set-out at the wealthy wine-merchant's, on that day consisted of lamb-chops, and other et ceteras, which were either cold, or had been dressed with little trouble; for the plate and costly glass and china had been packed up; and there was not the usual splendour about it which there generally was. This was not much felt by Fred, who was pining for the presence of the pretty laundress, towards whom his thoughts wandered during dinner. The aunt, who was delighted at the discovery she fancied she had made in the progress of love, apologised to her niece for the scanty meal that was prepared, and promised to make it up when they reached Margate, next day. But the niece was too much hurt at Fred's treatment to think or care about what she ate or drank, for she was almost as deeply in love with her cousin as he was with the laundress's daughter. She had always liked Fred, which was rather strange, considering that she had in confidence been told by her aunt to look upon him as her intended husband—a hint generally sufficient to set two young people together by the ears, no matter how kindly they have felt towards each other before. She ate but little dinner, but this pleased the aunt rather than otherwise; for she flattered herself that she knew the state of her feelings, after such a confession as Fred must have made: she had dim, dreamy glimpses of scarcely taking any dinner herself one day, some forty years back, when Abel first confessed how much he loved her, in her father's sitting-room. Mrs. Holdersworth prided herself on her penetration, and had even communicated to her husband what she had just witnessed. Ladies have such discernment in matters of the heart!

The two brothers were present at the dinner; for the old officer lived there, although his tastes were as dissimilar to his brother's as it is possible for any man's to be who lives in the habits of friendly intercourse with another. The Captain, as he was generally called, had seen some service in his younger days, when Death was busy, and promotion quick; but he quitted it early, on account of a severe wound he received, and now lived on his half-pay; the only medal he wore for his service being a scar from a deep sabre-cut, which had laid open his cheek and upper lip, and which, when he lost his temper, turned as red as on the day when he first received it in the battle-field. He had a great distaste for business, and believed that the only profession a gentleman could follow with honour was that of a soldier. There was a fine military air about the old man, in his upright figure, prominent chest, and stiff stock he always wore. He was, however, tender-hearted as a woman, and—except his military knowledge—in the ways of the world simple as a child. The wine-merchant was a fine portly gentleman, who always wore silk stockings and gold knee-buckles, and a bunch of seals and lengthy gold chain dangling before him, as if to mark as prominently as he could his dislike of the new "waistcoat-pocket fashion," as he called it, of wearing watches. They were both gentlemen by birth: their grandfather had possessed a beautiful estate, and sat in Parliament; but by some sort of mismanagement, which at times can no more be accounted for in families than the breaking out of a fire, things fell into a state of decay; the old ancestral estate was sold, and he got linked with a merchant in the wine-trade, and finally retrieved in some measure his lost fortune in that business.

There was a certain grandness at times about the wine-merchant which made him as pompous as a peacock on parade, with all its train expanded, and all its hundred eyes fixed upon you at once. This was especially the case when any one came to consult him respecting the raising of some loan; he would on such occasions place his hands behind him, and talk about our alliance with other countries as if he had been the Secretary of State.

Dinner proceeded along with the following conversation between the two brothers.

"Position in life, brother," said the wine-merchant in his usual pompous manner, "is either what a man inherits by birth, obtains by circumstances, or gains by dint of sheer perseverance. Once obtained, a man cannot afford to descend; he must respect his position."

"All that I grant, brother," replied the old soldier; "but he who has escaped without a wound in the battle is no true soldier if he leaves his less fortunate comrade behind him in the march; and I still think you did wrong in refusing to become security for poor Pettigrew; all they wanted was a guarantee of his honesty to fulfill the situation which you know he is well adapted for, and you also know that he is honest."

"No man can be honest, brother, who has been a bankrupt," said the wine-merchant, who was then in one of his iron moods; "he ought to have known the state of his affairs, and stopped while he was able to pay twenty shillings in the pound. Do you think, brother, I should have attained the high position I now hold in the City had I ever been bankrupt, or insolvent, or even privately compounded with my creditors. No, brother, there is no middle path between honour and dishonour. An English merchant must stand above all suspicion." And after this severe speech the great man sipped his wine, and felt that he had supported these high principles to his own satisfaction.

"You take a hard one-sided view of the matter, brother," said the kind-hearted soldier, "and make no allowance for the havoc the enemy may have made. Your ships might be lost, as poor Pettigrew's were, a fire break out and burn down your warehouses, as it did his, and the office fall in which he had effected an insurance. These were the unforeseen calamities which drove him through the Court of Bankruptcy, brother, and which might have befallen you had it not pleased Providence that it should be otherwise. But I will be security for him so far as my half-pay goes. I would were the amount a million, and I possessed it."

"No, brother, I will be his security," said the wine-merchant, holding out his hand, which the old officer grasped affectionately; "I was talking about the principle not about persons." Then, to change the conversation, he said, "Brother, a glass of wine with you; Fred, you will join us."

"With pleasure, angel," said Fred, whose thoughts had wandered to the laundress's cottage, where he was holding an imaginary conversation with the daughter, at the moment his uncle spoke.

There was a laugh round the table, which made Fred blush up to the ears; while his aunt was delighted, for she (penetrating woman!) concluded that he was so deeply in love with her niece, as to have made the mistake while thinking of her; and, as the wine-merchant also arrived at the same conclusion, they were very merry at Fred's expense. Even the pretty cousin regained her composure, and looked at Fred archly; but when she dropped her eyes again, it was only to give vent to a long-drawn sigh.

"Have you found a place to suit you, Fred?" said the uncle.

"A perfect little paradise," replied Fred, "at the low rent of ten shillings a week."

"You will come down to see us?" said the aunt. "You can leave by the last boat on Saturday, and return by the first on Monday. Can he not?" and she looked up at her husband.

"Of course he can, my dear," replied Abel; "that is, unless we have any important business, which he well understands, for I trust all to Fred."

The cousin watched the young man's countenance narrowly, as he stammered forth a reply of how happy he should be to go down, and such like, if he could be spared. But she, through having long studied the expression of his face, saw clearly that he would rather stay away, and a cloud again overshadowed her beautiful brow.

"We ought to be present at the ball," said Mrs. Holdersworth, "and introduce Mary to some of our aristocratical acquaintance. Ah, my dear, you have no conception how familiar these great people are with us," added she, looking condescendingly on her niece. Then, raising her eyes, and addressing the old soldier, she said, "Do you know, I felt ready to faint when his Grace offered me his arm the other evening, as we were passing to the supper-room."

"I felt a little overpowered myself," answered the plain-speaking soldier, "but attributed it to the quantity of scent used by the ladies. And I do think, brother, that a committee ought to be appointed—a kind of Board of Health—to sit in one of the ante-rooms, and see that the ladies are limited in the use of perfumes, allowing each so much according to the size of the apartment and the state of ventilation."

"Ah!" thought Fred, "how different with the rose I have discovered; the aroma of Eden ever floats around her." Fred had never been in the kitchen, when his sweet Sultana was enveloped in smoke and steam, on a washing-day.

"Come, Fred! you, young and single—have you nothing to say in defence of the ladies?" said the wine-merchant.

"You know how much I prefer nature to art," answered the nephew; "and that the simpler a lady is in her dress, the more I admire her."

"Ah! Fred would be most at home among the Indians," answered the uncle, "making love according to the primitive fashion, in a wigwag."

"A few such love adventures as you have met with abroad would soon cure him of nature," said the wine merchant.

"They would, indeed," said the old soldier, smiling; "especially if he had to marry the widow of an old Indian war chief, as I was once compelled to do when taken prisoner, to save my life. I forget how many scalps she had taken with her own hand; but I well remember, in her loving moods, she was fond of dancing round me, and brandishing her husband's tomahawk, sometimes bringing the edge to within an inch of my nose."

"Married, brother!" exclaimed the wine-merchant's wife; "I was not aware that you had ever been married."

"Not with a ring and a license in a Christian church, sister," answered the Captain. "The ceremony consisted in jumping round and through a fire as fast as ever we could, one after the other, whooping and yelling like mad; and if I were a moment behind, or detained the one that followed only half a second, I received a knock on the head with a war hatchet. It was warm work, I can tell you. My black bride was very fond of pricking me with a spear, as if to see how high she could make me jump."

"How very shocking!" exclaimed the lady. "Was she tolerably neat in her dress?"

"Dress! God bless you, sister! that was much after the fashion of dressing a salad," replied the brother; "she rubbed herself with oil on rare occasions. Ah! Fred, my boy, you would have had nature unadorned if you had had her."

"I am afraid he would not be so easily pleased as you were, brother," said the wine-merchant. "What is your opinion, niece?"

"I always considered him very good-natured until to-day," answered the cousin, glancing aside at Fred.

"And to-day he has been rather naughty. Is it not so?" said the aunt. Clever woman! "still harping on my daughter," and thinking that she alone understood her niece's allusions.

In the evening Fred went to the Literary Institution, to look at the magazines and papers, as usual; but he scarcely understood a line of what he read, so much was his mind occupied with the maiden at the cottage. Her face seemed ever to be peeping between him and the page he in vain attempted to peruse—now with her beautiful head aside, as when she stood tying up the wood-bine—then, with that blushing modesty which mantled her cheeks when she presented him with the rose. Ah! he had it still; and putting down the paper, he took the flower out of his button-hole, and first looking, and then smelling of it, passed an hour in that delicious reverie which lovers only know.

By the beard of Rabelais! this love is a strange commodity; and those who im-bibe it seem possessed of the power of the chameleon, and are able at times to live on sighs and air. We have often been puzzled to find out where those hide it after marriage, who have little "sets-to" occasionally—who breakfast, dine, and sup, now and then, without exchanging so much as one endearing word. Fond mamma mislay it at times, and skip and shake their "blessed babies" as if they were terriers, and the little ducks, rats. As for dear brothers and sisters, they now and then maul one another awfully: and we question very much whether

Birds in their little nests agree

always; or we think we have seen them very spiteful occasionally, and giving one another nasty pokes with their little beaks, before they were well fledged, or able to peck.

But we must leave Fred to his dreams, and the uncles, and aunt, and cousin to their rest; neither shall we follow them in the morning, with all their weight of luggage to the steamer: our present business is with the nephew and the occupants of the Cottage of Content.

(To be continued.)

MR. PAXTON'S HISTORY OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

At the anniversary meeting of the Derby Mechanics' Institution, held on Tuesday week, Mr. Paxton gave the following very interesting account of "the Crystal Palace" now building in Hyde-park:—

He would commence, then, by saying, that, gigantic as the building was, it was conceived and framed by him in a small space of time. He need not, however, remind them that it was not done without a great deal of forethought, aided by the experience he had in constructing other great buildings. When the six eminent architects and engineers were selected as a committee to choose a design, he (Mr. Paxton) had no intention of offering one, for he took it for granted that something worthy of the occasion, and of the nation, would be selected by them. When the time approached for the production of plans, there was a discussion in the newspapers as to the design best adapted, and he must say that the first sketch he saw in a number of the *Builder* did not inspire him with any very exalted notions, or raise any very splendid expectations of the result. It was not until one morning, when he was present with his friend Mr. Ellis at an early sitting in the House of Commons, that the idea of sending in a design occurred to him. A conversation took place between them with reference to the construction of the new House of Commons, in the course of which he (Mr. Paxton) observed that he was afraid they would also commit a blunder in the building for the Industrial Exhibition; adding, that he had a notion in his head, and that if he (Mr. Ellis) would accompany him to the Board of Trade, he would ascertain whether it was too late to send in a design. He asked the Executive Committee whether they were so far committed to the plans as to be precluded from receiving another; the reply was, "Certainly not; the specifications will be out in a fortnight, but there is no reason why a clause should not be introduced allowing of the reception of another design." He (Mr. P.) said, "Well, if you will introduce such a clause, I will go home, and in nine days hence I will bring you my plans all complete." No doubt the executive thought him a conceited fellow, and that what he said was nearer akin to romance than to common sense. Well, this was on Friday, the 11th of June. From London he went to the Menai Straits to see the third tube of the Britannia Bridge placed; and on his return to Derby he had to attend to some business at the board-room, during which, however, his whole mind was devoted to his project; and whilst the business proceeded, he sketched his design on a large sheet of blotting-paper. (Applause.) He was sorry he had not the original with him, but the fact was, Mrs. Paxton had taken possession of it, and, if they were at all anxious to see it, the only possible way of gratifying their desire was by sending for her to the meeting. (Laughter and applause.) Well, having sketched his design on blotting-paper, he sat up all night until he had worked it out to his own satisfaction; and, by the aid of his friend, Mr. Barlow, on the 15th, he was enabled to complete the whole of the plans by the Saturday following, on which day he left Rowsley for London. On arriving at the Derby station, he met Mr. Robert Stephenson, a member of the building committee, who was also on his way to the metropolis. Mr. Stephenson minutely examined the plans, and became thoroughly engrossed with them, until at length he exclaimed that the design was just the thing, and he only wished it had been submitted to the committee in time. Mr. Stephenson, however, laid the plans before the committee, and at first the idea was rather pooh-poohed; but his plans gradually grew in favour; and by publishing the design in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, and showing the advantage of such an erection over one composed of fifteen millions of bricks and other materials, which would have to be removed at a great loss, the committee did in the end reject the abortion of a child of their own, and unanimously recommended his bantling. (Applause.) He was bound to say that he had been treated by the committee with great fairness. Mr. Brunel, the author of the great dome he believed, was at first so wedded to his own plan, that he would hardly look at his. Mr. Brunel was, however, a gentleman and a man of fairness, and listened with every attention to all that could be urged in favour of his (Mr. Paxton's) plans. As an instance of that gentleman's very creditable conduct, he (Mr. P.) would mention that a difficulty presented itself to the committee as to what was to be done with the large trees, and it was gravely suggested that they should be bawled in. He (Mr. P.) remarked that he could cover the trees without any difficulty; when Mr. Brunel asked, "Do you know their height?" He (Mr. Paxton) acknowledged that he did not. On the following morning Mr. Brunel called at Devonshire House and gave him the measurement of the trees, which he had taken early that morning; adding, "Although I mean to try to win with my own plan, I will give you all the information I can." (Applause.) Having given this preliminary explanation of the origin and execution of his design, he would, as beseeched him, pass over the question of merit, leaving that to be discussed and decided by others, when the whole shall have been completed. With regard to the progress of the works, he was happy to inform them that everything was proceeding to his entire satisfaction. He was on the ground last Saturday, and saw two columns (eighteen feet high) and three girders put up by two men in sixteen minutes. (Applause.) That would give them some idea of the rapidity with which the work was progressing, and it must be pleasing to them to know that such things could be done at the present day. But when he told them that the whole of the columns were fitted together like the joints of a telescope, all

formed in the same mould, and put in sockets ready to receive them, and then fastened with bolts, their surprise at the huge design would give place to astonishment at the simplicity of detail, and the admirable nicety with which one part was made to tally with the other. The town of Derby must feel proud that it had produced a man like Mr. Charles Fox, the contractor for the erection of this building. (Applause.) Without the aid of a man of equal energy and talent, it was almost impossible that it could be completed in time. The systematic manner in which Mr. Fox's establishment was conducted, combined with that gentleman's personal superintendence of the erection of the structure, rendered him (Mr. Paxton) confident of its completion within the period allotted. The other day Mr. Fox was upon the ground from seven o'clock in the morning until ten at night, and he expressed his belief that he would continue to devote almost the same number of hours daily until the whole of the work was done. In short, the manner in which Mr. Fox was carrying out the details of his (Mr. P.'s) plan was in the highest degree satisfactory; and it afforded him infinite pleasure in doing justice to Mr. Fox on this public occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Paxton then proceeded to exhibit a number of plans and sections of the proposed building, all beautifully drawn. He also exhibited a fine perspective drawing in water-colours, painted by Mr. E. Walker, of London, and which he had had executed at considerable expense for the occasion. This drawing gave an admirable idea of the magnitude of the building, and the figures in the foreground, attired in the costumes of all nations, are very cleverly grouped. Mr. Paxton next proceeded to read a statement of the dimensions of the building, which he had prepared with great care, and which would give the most authentic particulars up to the present time, at which all the details had been finally arranged. We subjoin the statement:—The dimensions are 1848 feet long, by 456 feet wide in the broadest part, exclusive of the machinery room. The height of the principal centre roof is 64 feet, the adjacent side portions 44 feet, the outer sides 24 feet, and the transept which will enclose some of the large timber trees 108 feet. The space occupied on the ground-floor is 752,832 superficial feet, and the space provided on galleries is 102,528 feet. The total quantity of exhibiting surface is about 21 acres; but if additional space is required, an increased extent of 90,432 feet of gallery can be obtained. The total cubic contents of the building is 33,000,000 feet. The quantity of glass required is about 900,000 superficial feet, and weighing upwards of 400 tons. All round the lower tier of the building will be boarded, but will in every respect resemble glass. There are 3300 cast and wrought-iron columns, varying from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet in length; 2224 cast-iron girders; and 1128 intermediate bearers for supporting the floors of galleries. The supporters are found, after repeated experiments, to be capable of sustaining five times the weight ever likely to be required. There are 34 miles of gutter to carry off the water, and in no part of the building will the water have to run more than 48 feet before it is delivered into the hollow columns, but the greater part will not have to run half that distance. The length of sash bar required is 205 miles. The building will be exceedingly light, but the brightness will be tempered and subdued by canvas or calico covering on the outside of the roof, and all the south side of the structure. This covering affords several advantages. It protects the glass from injury by hail. It subdues the light, and keeps the building cooler than if placed in the inside; and it affords facilities for lowering or increasing the internal temperature at pleasure. A copious ventilation is provided, four feet around the whole of the basement part of the building being made of luffer boards, and at the top of each tier of lights a similar provision is made, and a very copious supply in the centre aisle; these will all open and shut in the easiest possible manner by a very simple machinery. The transept is 72 feet wide, and 108 feet in height, with a circular roof to enclose the large elm trees opposite Prince's Gate. Mr. Paxton explained, that since the first statement as to the quantity of glass to be used had been published, it had been decided by the building committee to substitute wood round the lower tier; but should the building remain, as he trusted it would—(cheers)—the wood might readily be replaced with glass. He also stated, that the foundation of the building would be completed by the end of this week, and the whole of the sashes for the columns be shortly in their places; and the progress Mr. Fox talked of making in the course of the next fortnight was almost incredible. As the ground plan showed, several small plantations would be enclosed in the building, and the transept was for the accommodation of the large trees that are to remain undisturbed.

Having given the details, Mr. Paxton adverted briefly to the uses to which such sort of buildings may be applied. The exceeding cheapness of iron and glass will give an impetus to the erection of similar buildings, though perhaps on a smaller scale; for there is hardly any purpose of ordinary covering to which the same plan may not be adapted with advantage. He had already been consulted by various parties—by Yorkshire manufacturers as well as other persons—with reference to the application of the principle in covering large spaces. Mr. Batty, the equestrian, of London, wishes Mr. Paxton to design him a circus to be erected near the Park during the Exhibition; and a friend had suggested what to him (Mr. Paxton) appeared an excellent idea, namely, the covering over of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford, to protect it from decay. Most of his hearers were aware that Mr. Punch had made a special application to him to build glass houses of parliament, but, as he had not yet received her Majesty's commands to commence the erection, he feared they could not be ready in time for the spring meeting. (Laughter.) And he must avail himself of the present opportunity of stating that all the space provided in the Exhibition building has already been applied for; so that if there are more applications from the present time—and it is certain there will be many, probably enough to cover nearly double the space provided—selections will of course have to be made or the accommodation increased. And now they must allow him to say a few words upon the object of the proposed Exhibition. He, as an humble individual, the moment the scheme was proposed, hailed it with feelings of the greatest possible delight. He thought at the time, now we have arrived at a grand period in our history, when a Prince nearly allied to the Throne is engaged in doing all he can to foster the arts of peace, instead of lending his name, and the bad example of his influence, in fomenting petty distractions and stirring up passions which tend to the perpetuation of strife and ill blood, and the destruction of human life. (Loud cheers.) To foster the arts, to promote the extension of industry and commerce, to knit nation and nation in the bonds of universal brotherhood—that, thought he, was a noble object for Prince Albert to be engaged in, and from the outset (Mr. Paxton) wished it that full measure of success to which he now believed it was certain to attain. (Cheers.) At the same time regard for truth led him to acknowledge that the project had not received that amount of encouragement in some quarters to which its merits fully entitled it. This was to be regretted on many accounts, for, depend upon it, no means were so beneficial in the improvement of the human race as those which brought men in contact with each other, thus rubbing off the rust of prejudice and ill-will, and cementing them together by feelings of amity and mutual consideration for each other's prosperity and happiness. (Cheers.) If that was good as between man and man, how infinitely greater the benefit as between nation and nation. (Loud cheers.) Fancy a brotherhood of nations. (Cheers.) And he sincerely believed that this project, in conjunction with the appliances of steam and the wonder-working powers of the electric telegraph, would lead nations to see each other's interests in a different light than hitherto, and demonstrate that the true happiness and welfare of all was bound up in the reciprocation of mutual good offices, kindly feelings, and a right appreciation of our duties to each other. (Cheers.) The Exhibition would attract the people and products of all nations, and we should all assemble on neutral ground. It would be felt by other countries that on no occasion has England displayed more magnanimity and liberty than in the projection of this Exhibition; and the inhabitants of those countries were preparing with zeal and alacrity to meet us next year. He was sorry to say that the manufacturers of this country had not come forward on this as on other occasions when the great interests of this country have been at stake. He trusted that they would yet put their shoulders together, and meet the occasion with spirit, energy, and confidence. (Cheers.) He hoped Englishmen were not afraid of being beaten; if they were beat, perhaps it might do them good. He believed it was a good thing to have the conceit taken out of one. (Laughter.) He had often had it taken out of him; but the next morning he started again with new vigour, and a greater determination to reach success. He had no doubt that the Exhibition of 1851 would not be the last exhibition of the kind in England, for the more closely they watched the signs of the times, and saw the giant strides knowledge was making, the more convinced must they be that they had entered upon a new era of the world's history, pregnant with great changes for the better in the social condition of the people. (Cheers.) He confessed he had been puzzled at the apathy shown by the great manufacturers, and not a little surprised at the ignorance displayed by some persons in reference to the Exhibition. When in Ireland, the other day, he met a person whose notions were generally very liberal, and who, after conversing about the building, expressed fears that the large importation of foreigners would be attended with great danger to our institutions, and result in an attempt to create a disturbance. (Laughter.) That was the most extraordinary idea he had ever heard promulgated; but he endeavoured to dissipate the fears of his friend by saying, that, however numerous, they would be but as a drop in a bucket; and rather than endanger our own institutions, they would return home with a far higher appreciation of the real liberty Englishmen enjoy, and new ideas as to the right way of obtaining equal rights and privileges with ourselves. (Cheers.) He (Mr. P.) cared not how many foreigners came, for he was convinced their visit to this country would end in great good. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, the great shopkeepers in London were panic-stricken, lest, peradventure, the labels on the goods in the Exhibition should ruin their own trade. He (Mr. P.) did not know a better speculation than to give the Regent-street shopkeepers two years' profits for their shops during the next twelve months, for he conceived that the Exhibition would add very greatly to their business. He had only one other objection to answer, and that was as regarded the products of foreign workmen injuring the products of our artisans. He would state a fact within his own knowledge. Frenchmen were celebrated for ornamenting glass. The establishment of Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, employed a number of Frenchmen for a particular branch of the trade, the making of glass shades. By degrees the English workmen in the establishment became as proficient in the art as the French, and about a fortnight ago a trial of skill took place between them. The establishment received orders for an enormous glass shade. The Frenchman tried his skill and failed; an Englishman, who, previous to the importation of the French, was unacquainted with the art, then made an effort to accomplish the task, and succeeded at the first attempt. (Cheers.) These shades would be made for all parts of the world, and as well as they could be made by Frenchmen, and this fact showed how little they had to fear competition. (Hear.) In conclusion, he expressed his hope that the members of the institution would pay every attention to the address of their excellent president, who had pointed out the advantages to be derived from Mechanics' Institutions when properly conducted, and who had also marked the progress of this institution, which was a credit to the town of Derby. He (Mr. P.) was glad that it had been so far successful. He knew places where such institutions had failed, but he hoped and believed that this would be fostered

and encouraged, not only by mechanics, but by all who had the power to aid them—but more especially by mechanics, for he, as a practical mechanic, could tell them what great things may be accomplished by every man who will make up his mind to go zealously and ardently to work. (Cheers.) They had before them an example in the career of his friend the late Mr. George Stephenson—a man who conferred incalculable benefits on his country, who added to the comforts of the poor man by cheapening coal and bringing it to every man's door, who gave scope to mechanical power, and opened up a rapid communication to all parts of the kingdom. In fact, the facilities of intercourse between country and country thus opened up by the genius of Mr. Stephenson, are the pioneers to the onward progress of events, which will terminate in a dispensation of blessings to all mankind. (Cheers.) It is the intention of many friends to erect a monument in memory of the late Mr. Stephenson, something creditable to the country and worthy of the genius and fame of the man. He asked them to contribute their mite towards its erection, remembering that Mr. Stephenson not only sprang from the ranks and attained to eminence by his own industry and indomitable will, but that he has done more in his time to promote mechanical improvement than any man that preceded him, and that he has also earned the lasting remembrance and gratitude of his countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

FISHING EXCURSIONS UP THE THAMES.

EXCURSION III.—WEYBRIDGE AND SHEPPERTON.—THE WEY.

In proceeding with our "Fishing Excursions up the Thames," it must be understood that, although we wish to point out all the noticeable spots in the order in which they occur, we by no means intend to accompany the reader personally to every one of them, much less to devote a day's fishing to each. It will be sufficient if we give the general results of our experience at the various fishing quarters on our noble river, and at the same time suggest the pleasantest routes to adopt, according to the time at the disposal of the excursionist, and his devotion to the sport. In our two former excursions we took the reader bodily to Richmond and Hampton Court, and made remarks upon the waters within the limits of a day's fishing from those places respectively. Both these excursions were such as might be made in a single day; and pleasant enough they were, and the fishing pretty successful, thanks to our worthy punt-man, who did the best part of the work for us. The angler who has passed his first degree in the gentle craft, however, will learn to despise this style of thing, and kick against the confinement and restrictions of punt fishing; he will begin to discover also that the broad day-time is the very worst of the whole four-and-twenty hours for his sport, which, if he would be in earnest, he should commence at earliest dawn, and (devoting the mid-day to his creature comforts, his cigar, and the overhauling of his tackle) resume towards evening, continuing it long after sunset. With this object in view, therefore, we now propose to go further afield, and to take up our quarters at some convenient spot, where, after reconnoitering the water overnight, we may have a wholesome shake-down, and then up with the lark to spoil the deep. Merely repeating, therefore, that Sunbury and Walton afford excellent sport, and are within a moderate walking distance from Hampton Court (the head-quarters of our last excursion), we shall beg our fishing companion to put his nightcap (if he wears such a thing) in his pocket, and accompany us either to Weybridge or Shepperton, at one of which places we will pitch our tent for a day or two. The former place is nineteen miles from town, on the main line of the South Western Railway—the latter is a little further, and may be reached by either of two routes—by omnibus direct, which runs once or twice a day, according to the season, or by South-Western Railway (Windsor Branch) as far as Ashford station, where an omnibus meets the 5.30 down, and the 9 up-train daily. At Weybridge the fisherman will find several good houses, and either at the King's Arms or the Ship he cannot fail to make himself comfortable. At Shepperton he cannot do better than put up at Hunt's (who drives the omnibus last mentioned), and who is a most civil, obliging fellow, with a fine feeling of sympathy, not to say veneration, for the mysteries of angling. In the season, the top of his vehicle is generally graced with the presence of many a good man and true, whose rods and tackle, poking out in all directions, present a somewhat formidable appearance.

Having premised thus much of our whereabouts, we shall set forth at once, rod in hand, discoursing freely by the way for the edification of our friends, only observing *en parenthese* that we shall not consent to be tied down by any rule, either of logic or order, in our sayings or doings. We shall go whithersoever we please, and say what comes uppermost in our mind, leaving the rest of the party to follow us or lag behind, just as their fancy dictates, and to listen to as much of our small talk as they think worth attending to.

And, by the way, here it should be mentioned, that at this point the little river Wey empties itself into the Thames—whence the name Weybridge; and, in sooth, before proceeding further up the main stream, we will explore this modest tributary, which presents many features of attraction. Starting from Shepperton (supposing that to be our head-quarters), there is a ferry to the meads skirting Outlands Park, for those who do not wish to go round by Walton-bridge. Old Outlands! how many associations of Royalty, and splendour, and nick-nackery, and verse-spinning are attached to this once-celebrated "show-place." Those who remember it in its high and palmy days, will hear with becoming sorrow that it is no longer what it used to be—that its glories are passed away never to return. True, the grotto, and the burial-ground of the Duchess of York's dogs, epitaphs and all, still remain; monuments of the little taste and smaller sentiment of a puerile age; but the park has fallen a victim to the spade and the axe. In a word, it has been cut up into small allotments, whereon plebeian dwellings of various sizes, and with more or less distant claims to architectural order, rear their brick heads in every direction; whilst in the very midst—*horribile dictum!*—there is a public-house! As for the park gates, they have long since been removed, affording free ingress and egress to all comers. The lodges, however, still stand, looking in solemn mockery over the sad and desecrated spot. There is also, still, the well-known artificial piece of water, which was so formed as to appear like an armlet from the Thames, and which many actually thought it joined. This was a conceit of Browne, the architect and ornamental gardener (who also built the neighbouring palace of Claremont, when the former building, by Vanbrugh, was pulled down), who, by a skillful arrangement of the water and foliage, made it appear from the windows of the mansion, and the principal points of the park, as if the silver Thames actually flowed through the grounds, its bosom undisturbed by the passage of vulgar barges, which were all the while, making their silent way along the real Thames, at some half mile or more distance. This said piece of water abounded at one time with the coarser kinds of fish, roach, dace, &c., until, during the time of the Duchess of York, several pike of enormous size were brought alive and thrown into it. The havoc these monsters created, however, amongst the smaller fry, was such, that they were soon ordered to be caught again, and sent away, lest the sport of dainty fishermen, who delighted in frequent nibbles and repeated "takes," should be altogether destroyed.

The Wey, which rises at or near Alton (celebrated for its ale), passes by Basingstoke, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Woking, &c., and falls into the Thames not far from Walton Bridge, and nearly opposite the Coway Stakes, where Cæsar is said to have crossed the Thames on his second expedition. None of these stakes, however, we believe, now remain. But it is to the lower portion of the river that we shall not confine our attention. It is a sluggish stream (like its next-door neighbour, the Mole), abounding in deep holes, but with very few "scours" or shallows. The consequence is, that, although there are a great quantity of fish in it, they are scattered over a comparatively wide surface, and the angler does not drop upon them in such shoals as he meets with in the favourite "deeps" of the Thames. The fishing, in a word, requires more observation, skill, and patience than in the latter, and the reward of success is proportionably greater. Although this is the general character of the fishing in this river in its natural state, there is little room to doubt that a liberal course of ground-baiting at particular spots for a few weeks previous to fishing, would be repaid with considerable sport. Pollard oaks and alders grow thick along the banks, their branches frequently drooping into the water; and it is a question with many experienced and observant fishermen, but one upon which we have not space to enter at present, whether this does not, to some extent, affect the health and voracity of the fish, by the impregnation of the water with some chemical principle derived from so considerable a mass of foliage. This, however, is merely thrown out *en passant*, as a suggestion, to which, on some future occasion, we may recur.

As far up as Byfleet the river is private property, and is preserved with more than usual strictness by the Hon. Locke King. But notwithstanding all the vigilance of this gentleman's keepers, there can be no doubt that the water is poached to a great extent. The loop and wire is the device most commonly used, and is one most fatal in the spawning season to jack, who get up the ditches and shallows, their otherwise keen sight being at this time somewhat obstructed. Barbel and chub likewise fall a prey in great numbers to this assassin-like warfare. Another device, the "flue," a peculiarly formed net with pockets, employed round holes into which the fish have previously been driven by means of poles, is also much used and with killing success. And here, perhaps, we may be allowed to say a few words as to the philosophy and utility of this system of preserving, particularly when carried out too strictly. Our own belief is that it defeats its object, holding out factitious attractions to the poachers, and excluding the very class of men who are the natural enemies of poachers and all their appliances, namely the fair angler. We know an old brother of the rod who actually breaks out into a rash (a veritable *nettle-rash*) all over his body at the very sight of a net, and who would watch night and day for any misdoer whom he suspected of lurking about his favourite water. A few such men as these admitted to practise their legitimate art upon private waters, would operate as a most zealous and efficient force, detective and protective, and would more than amply require the trifling favour accorded to them. But we must "keep moving." Above Byfleet and as far as Ockham mills the greater portion of the water, we believe, belongs to Lord Lovelace, and this part of the stream is far better for angling than that below, of which we have just spoken, particularly for trolling. Here, from there being occasional spots of "common" water, anglers are accustomed to resort; whilst Mr. Holroyd, the owner of Byfleet Mills, is most liberal in granting permission to fish to any one who presents a fair claim to such a privilege. And here, therefore, the pedestrian may pause with a double satisfaction; for, added to the abstract enjoyment of the sport itself, the scenery at this spot is sweetly picturesque—groves of firs affording a grateful shade, and smiling rustic cottages on every hand, covered with woodbine and sweet-smelling clematis, occasional peeps into whose interiors afford abundant evidence of cleanliness and comfort. The nearest hostelry is that of our honest friend, Cooke,

who combines the office of butcher with the purveyance of other "combustibles"—good beds, good breakfasts, cleanliness, civility; and those who like society will rarely fail to meet here with some brother of the craft solacing himself after his day's work, and preparing for that of the morrow. And, talking of the morrow, let us not omit to add that our worthy host makes most capital ground-baits; so, before taking your own supper, good fisherman, just go and feed the fish you intend catching in the morning.

Amongst the fish for which the Wey is noticeable are very heavy bream; which, indeed, may be said of the Mole, and, indeed, of most sluggish waters. There are a good many jack, also, but they do not generally feed freely, and want a good deal of looking after. Perch also abound, and are taken in some quantities during the season (March and April). Of barbel and dace there are very few.

Return we now to the Thames, at the point whence we started. The fishing all about Weybridge and Shepperton is very good. The river is very pretty at this part, particularly at Shepperton, where it winds a good deal, and is skirted in many places with the lawns of gentlemen's houses coming down to the water's edge. Here there are capital roach and barbel swims, the former of which are just coming on to feed; and, if there should but be a little rain shortly (as we have had none for these five weeks or more, and the water is very low), there will be excellent sport with them. Many readers, perhaps, will be surprised, and perhaps a little disconcerted, to find that the real fishing season is only just beginning. Your butterfly fisherman, who likes to idle away his forenoon beneath a broiling hot sun, decked out for the occasion (most improper costume, by the bye) in straw hat, bright blue neck-tie, and nankeen or light plaid jacket, and continuations to match, smoking his eyes out, and solacing himself between the nibbles with copious draughts of bottled stout, pale ale, or brandy-and-water, will shudder, perhaps, at the very thought of standing for hours on a bank, rod in hand, on a bitter cold afternoon, at Christmas time. Yet the fact is, and one known to all experienced hands, that the heaviest roach are taken when the snow is on the ground. A friend at our elbow says, he recollects very well, some years ago, before our fine salmon stream became perverted, by steam and sewage into a vast Venetian canal (not after Stanfield!)—recollects, saith he, an old Chelsea pensioner, who, as soon as the snow made its appearance, was sure to be seen fishing on a plot of grass, fronting Watney's Mills, at Wandsworth, and used to take more fish, heavy roach, with his rude tackle, but quick hand and eye, than a whole punt-load of amateurs on the brightest day in August.

And here, once more, let us indulge in a few more parting words of denunciation against that lazy, unambitious, stupefying practice of punt fishing. Let the man who puts himself in a punt remember that he is no longer his own master, to go where he listeth, or to fish as he pleaseth. He must obey his commanding officer—Mr. Puntman—guided by the will of the majority of those who form the party. If he gets tired of the sport, he must perforce sit where he is, nailed to his chair, till the others have done; and sit quiet too lest he should disturb the water, or topple into it. Sometimes these moments of weariness to the greenhorn have been temporarily relieved by an invitation to bale out the well, accompanied by a wager that he will not empty it within a certain time; a very good practical joke, the said well being kept constantly at the same level by means of a communication with the external water. There is a case on record, however, where the joke was turned the other way, and the intended victim victimized his tormentors. This was achieved by a respectable member of the Stock Exchange, celebrated for his herculean strength, which he frequently manifested in cutting legs of mutton in two at a blow, and other feats of the kind. To make a long story short, being one day inveigled into a punt, this gentleman was set to empty the well for a heavy wager; but soon discovering the trick, he forthwith jumped into the water, and by main force dragged the punt on to *terra firma*, when of course the well was emptied of its water by the power of gravitation, and he won his money, besides having all the laugh to himself.

Before going further up the river, let us make note of a spot in this neighbourhood especially worthy of the angler's attention. Near Walton Bridge is an armlet or *gulf-let* of the river, now thoroughly covered with weeds, but which, as elsewhere, are beginning to show signs of approaching decay; when they are entirely gone, we have no doubt that there will be plenty of jack to be taken here. Indeed, we have at a former time known as many as twenty-one jack taken out of this very piece of water in one day, with a single rod, trolling with dead bait. On this occasion, it is true, the spot had long been untouched; how it may be now, we cannot pretend to say.

LITERATURE.

CONSTRUCTIVE EXERCISES FOR TEACHING THE ELEMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE ON A SYSTEM OF ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS; WITH LATIN READING LESSONS AND COPIOUS VOCABULARIES. BY JOHN ROBSON, B.A. LONDON: Second Edition, revised. Taylor and Walton.

Mr. Robson having been for several years one of the classical masters at University College School, has necessarily had much experience in teaching; and this work having been adopted in that school, and having reached a second edition, may be regarded as a proof that he has made good use of his experience. It is also used in the City of London School, as well as in others less known; and we think we shall be doing good service to our readers by presenting to them some of its peculiar characteristics.

The work differs altogether from the ordinary Latin Grammars, superseding much of the drudgery of the old system, and substituting theory and practice combined, in a way that will enable the pupil to fully comprehend what he is taught, and, therefore, easily to remember it. The work is constructed on the "crude form system," the "crude form" of a word being its most simple form, without those suffixes which denote its connexion with other words, such as cases, genders, persons, &c. Every word here used for a rule is given in its "crude form," from which elementary condition the rules show how, by addition of various suffixes, cases, numbers, persons, tenses, moods, &c., are derived.

The first rule, for instance, explains the mode of forming the nominative and accusative singular of certain classes of substantives, and the third person singular of the present imperfect tense of the active verb; English sentences follow, each comprising a nominative, a verb, and an accusative, which, to be translated into Latin, will require the application of the rule: then comes a list of the English words contained in them, with their Latin equivalents. A similar method is pursued throughout the work, which thus forms a grammar, an exercise book, and a dictionary.

Latin reading-lessons, corresponding to the English sentences, are given, but with the words in different cases, &c., intended to be afterwards translated, by which means the pupil practises the double process, and increases his knowledge of the vocabulary, which comprises 2000 words from the writings of Cæsar, an author the work undertakes to enable the pupil to read without difficulty as soon as he has mastered the first four divisions. By the method employed, the most disheartening difficulties of the old grammars are easily conquered; and such pains are taken to explain principles and the logical relations of the language, that the mind of the pupil is not only constantly exercised but further developed in the almost imperceptible acquirement of a knowledge of the philology and structure of the language. The classicality and correctness of the Latin examples have been carefully preserved, and the work will be found by philologist, teacher, and pupil, well deserving of their attention and commendation.

A TERMINATIONAL DICTIONARY OF LATIN SUBSTANTIVES. BY BENJAMIN DAWSON, B.A., and WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A. Longman and Co.

The design of this work is, in the words of the Preface, "1. To ascertain what the terminations really are; 2. what is their signification; 3. to what parts of speech they are affixed; 4. to what forms of the words they are attached; 5. whether a termination has always the same force, or whether it varies according to the part of speech to which it is added; 6. to compare one termination with another, to see which were common in the older authors, which in the later; 7. to raise conjectures as to the origin of the terminations; 8. to assist in determining the root; and 9. to show the philosophical construction of language, that it may be studied philosophically, and so its value as a system of training increased."

It would occupy more space than we can spare to fully explain the author's method of arrangement; but it will be high recommendation to state that the work has originated in the peculiarly suggestive method of teaching pursued by Mr. Long while he so ably filled the Latin chair of University College, London.

MORE VERSE AND PROSE. By the CORN-LAW RHYMER. In 2 vols. (2nd Vol.) C. Fox.

We have little to add to our remarks on the first volume of this posthumous publication. Both in the verse and the prose, the cry of the poor is uttered aloud; and the desire of progress is fiercely and impatiently expressed. Much of the satire and sarcasm is, however, out of date. Free-Trade has taken away the sting. The main feature of the book is a review by Mr. Soathey, intended and printed for the *Quarterly*, but ultimately rejected, on Mr. Elliot's poetry. The paper is, for the most part, a lecture on criticism—a sensible lecture enough, not eloquent nor abounding in fine sentiments, but sensible, honest, homely, and true.

Of the poems in this volume, the following has a present interest:—

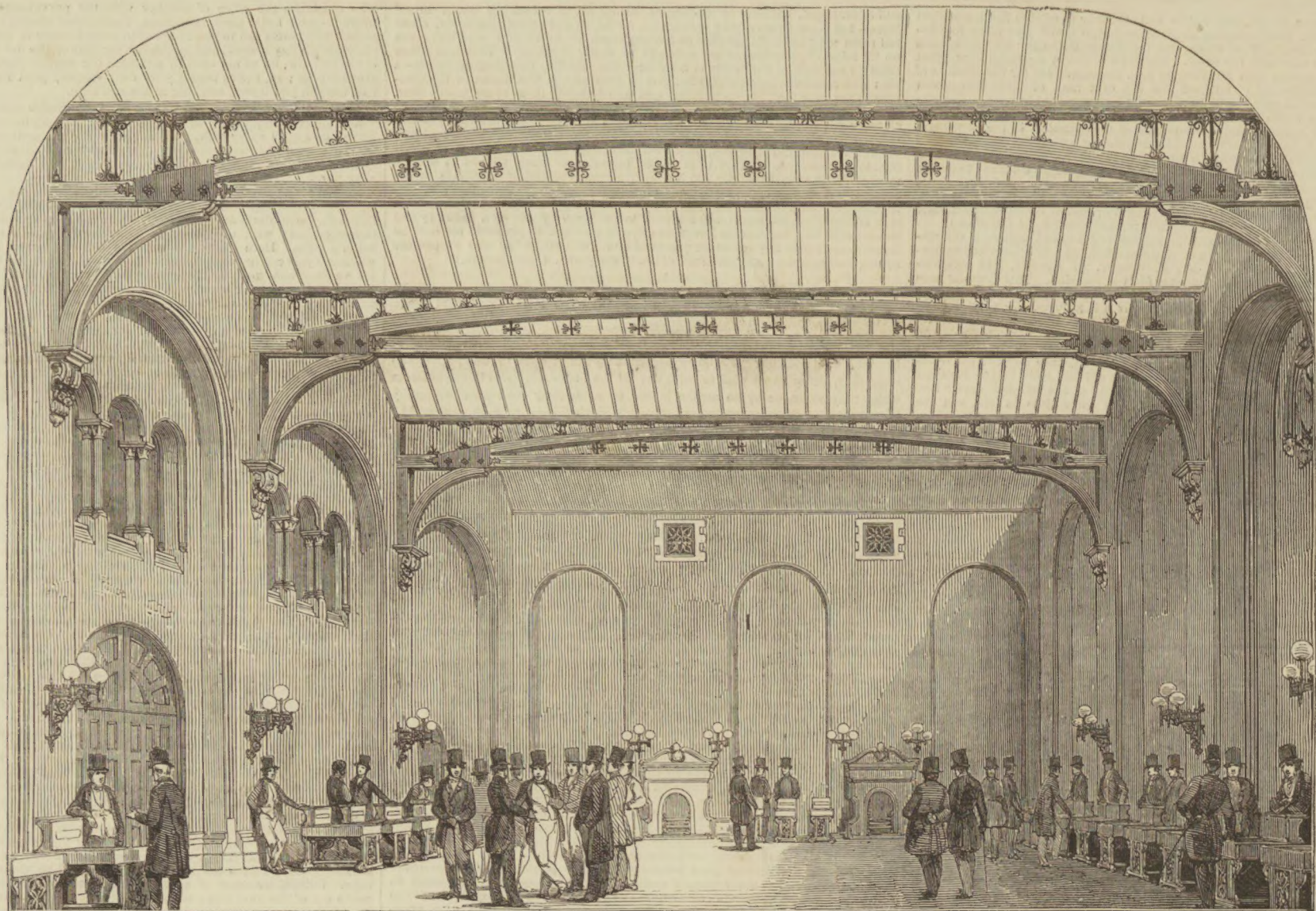
ERIN: A DIEGE, FOR APRIL, 1847.

Oh, for snow, strange April snow,
Cold and cheap! a shroud of woe
For pale dead Erin's nakedness!
For pale dead Erin's nakedness!
Snow-clad broom, oh, drooping broom,
Hearse of snow, of plumes a plume,
Weep over Erin coffinless!

Oh, then snow-clad forest-bough,
In thy sun-lit glory now,
Laugh not at death's wide wastefulness;
But lament, while brighter glows
April's noon o'er winter snows,
A nation dead and coffinless!

Insect, that would'st God enthral!
Earning nought and taking all!
Art thou thy country's nothingness?
Man! whom that vile insect's will
Yet may torture, starve, and kill!
Remember Erin coffinless.

The work concludes with a lecture on poetry, which deserves and will repay a careful perusal.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NOTTINGHAM.

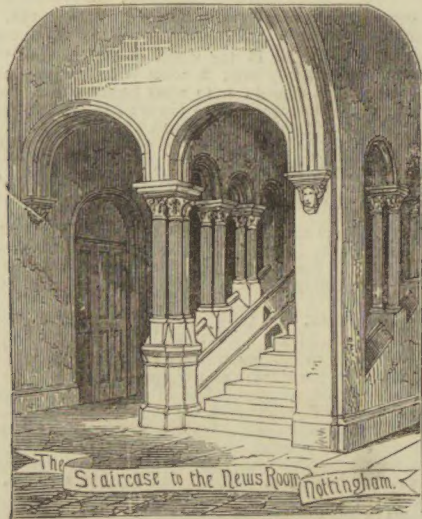
NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NOTTINGHAM.

THE town of Nottingham has just received an important addition to its public buildings, by the erection of a Corn Exchange, from the design of Mr. T. C. Hine, architect, of that place.

The new edifice, which is very handsome and commodious, comprises an exchange hall, 77 feet by 55 feet; a spacious corridor or portico, a reading-room, and a manager's house. The roof, which is of novel construction, presents nearly one entire surface of glass. The exterior of the roof, which is accessible from the several rooms of the manager's house, is fitted up with a series of blinds, by means of which a uniform degree of light is secured throughout the year. The timbers of the roof, which are exposed, are stained and varnished, and the ironwork in the same and in other parts of the building is enriched with colour and gilding. Polychromic decoration is also introduced in the ceiling of the entrance corridor. The reading or news-room communicates with the large hall by an arcade, which may be enclosed by a moveable screen at pleasure. To allow of the building being used for other purposes than a Corn Exchange, the large room is fitted up with handsome fire-places and gas brackets. The exterior of the building is executed in brickwork, with elaborate stone dressings; encaustic tile-work is introduced in



change, the large room is fitted up with handsome fire-places and gas brackets. The exterior of the building is executed in brickwork, with elaborate stone dressings; encaustic tile-work is introduced in



the string-courses and in the window panels, of which we give a few of the patterns in our marginal illustration.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. Hume has received a Bank of England note for £5, collected amongst the English working men in St. Petersburg, at one silver rouble each, towards erecting a working man's memorial to the late Sir R. Peel. The subscription was exclusively confined to English workmen, and would have been much more, but it was commenced late.

CHINESE FUNERAL.—A Chinese funeral took place yesterday. The Chinaman died at the Chinese restaurant of Macao and Woosung. The funeral was large, there being over 150 Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying-ground to witness the ceremonies, which were as follows:—They lowered the coffin as we do; they then threw the white bandages worn on their arms into the grave; then matches and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine. Before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth, and uttered some few words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed round liquors, wine, and cigars, &c., of which they invited each American to partake, and the grave was then filled up.—*New York paper.*

ROYAL ARCH AT DUNDEE HARBOUR.

PERHAPS there is not a town in Britain of equal magnitude so deficient in public monuments as Dundee. Possessing a fine situation on the Firth of Tay, and being the principal seat of the linen manufacture in the kingdom, it is in the former respect a place of interest from the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and in the latter, one of considerable importance from its extensive commercial and mercantile relations. Yet there is little in the town itself to attract attention or awaken interest; its buildings are generally exceedingly plain, and its streets for the most part narrow and irregular, whilst of purely ornamental structures it is almost totally destitute. By the erection of the new triumphal arch, however, the inhabitants of Dundee have reared an imposing pile, no less elegant than unique, and forming a graceful ornament to one of the finest harbours in the country.

The Royal Arch is intended to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria at the port, in September, 1844, her Majesty having then passed over the spot where the building now stands, and where, on that occasion, a handsome temporary arch was erected, a representation of which appeared at the time in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. The authorities, considering that such an important event, as they esteemed it, should be adequately commemorated, resolved to build a triumphal arch of stately dimensions, and accordingly offered a premium for the best design. The one which we have this week engraved was selected from about a hundred others; and the work was soon after commenced, and has now been brought to a conclusion. The architect is Mr. J. T. Rochmead, of Glasgow; and his design certainly indicates considerable originality and taste. The style of architecture is what is termed the Anglo-Saxon, a style seldom adopted for such erections, although the present specimen unquestionably possesses many beauties; the general effect is imposing, and some of the details are truly exquisite. The material used in the construction is fine freestone; and the work has been executed with no less stability than elegance.

This Arch is the largest erection of the kind in Britain. Its dimensions are as follow:—Breadth, 82 feet; height of side arches, 16 feet; width of side arches, 10½ feet; height of central arch, 32 feet; width of central arch, 21 feet; height of side towers, 54 feet; height of central towers, 84 feet.

A winding stair leads to the summit, which commands an extensive prospect; and it is intended, we believe, to combine the ornamental with the useful, by having a signal-post on the top of one of the central towers. The total cost of the structure is above £3000, mostly raised by public subscription.

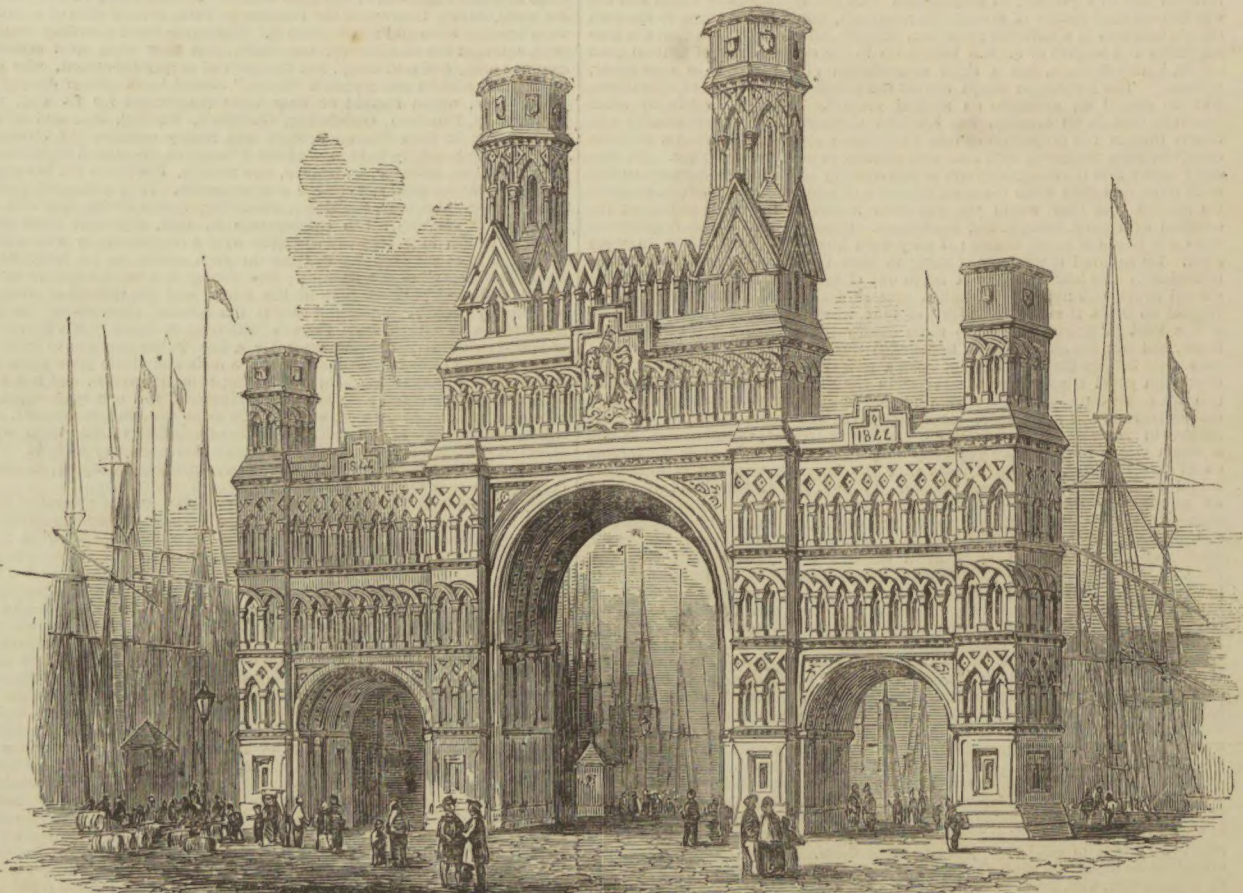
So far as we are aware, this is the first memorial which has been erected in Scotland in consequence of any of her Majesty's numerous visits to that attractive country.

CROZIER AND PASTORAL STAFF.—The crozier (*Crocio*, Mediaeval Latin; Fr., *Crosse*; Ital., *Rocco Pastorale*; Germ., *Bischofsstab*) is the ornamental staff used by Archbishops and Legates, and derives its name from the cross which surmounts it. A crozier behind a pall is borne on the Primatial arms of Canterbury. The use of the crozier can only be traced back to the twelfth century. Cavendish mentions "two great crosses of silver, whereof one of them was for his archbishopric and the other for his legatry, always before" Cardinal Wolsey. The fact did not escape Master Roy, who sings thus—

Before him rydeth two Prostres stronge,
And they beare two Crosses right longe,
Gapinge in every man's face.

Hall says that he removed from Whitehall "with one cross." In the Eastern Church patriarchs only have a crozier; a patriarch has two transverse bars upon his crozier, the Pope carries three. The pastoral staff was the ensign of bishops. —From "Notes and Queries."

The total number of municipal electors on the burgess roll in the corporate cities and boroughs of England and Wales is 213,652. Of these, 206,474 are in England, and 7178 in Wales. The boroughs with the strongest constituencies are: Birmingham, 6300; Bradford, 4741; Bristol, 7131; Leeds, 13,486; Liverpool, 10,584; Manchester, 11,128; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3822; Nottingham, 3377; Portsmouth, 3990; Sheffield, 10,490; York, 3371. The largest borough in Wales is Swansea, having 1157 electors; and the smallest, Pwllheli, with 105. The boroughs in England with the smallest number of municipal electors are the following:—Andover, 242; Arundel, 277; Basingstoke, 268; Blandford, 111; Bewdley, 216; Calne, 155; Chard, 114; Falmouth, 202; Faversham, 218; Godalming, 199; Hilston, 216; Kingston-upon-Thames, 259; Launceston, 258; Lyme Regis, 205; Lynton, 155; Romsey, 155; Stockton, 107; Wallingford, 211; Wycombe, 228.



ROYAL ARCH AT DUNDEE.